THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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TERMS: Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

VOL. V. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1872. NO. 17.

Winter in Spring.

I dreamed that the swallow did build again
Her warm, soft nest;
I dreamed that the lark, with his joyous strain
The glad earth blessed;
I dreamed that the flowers from earth did start
In bright sunshine;
And I held thee close to my happy heart,
Forever mine.

In one short night are the sunny hours
By north winds chilled;
In one short night are the tender flowers
With black frost killed;
In one short night have the happy birds
Their brief joys told;
And the heart that thrilled at my loving words
Is changed and cold.

An Old Maid.

Sitting with folded hands, that have dropped
the needle and thread,
Looking athwart the fields, where the evening
light is shed
On the waving grass, and from whence arises
the lowing of herds,
While the happy leafage thrills because of the
time of the singing of birds.

Sixty rings, as I think have circled her life-
tree's girth,
Sixty years of the world, with its mingled
pathos and mirth;
How has she taken the time since her baby-
steps were set
Among the anemone's bloom, and the sweets
of the violet?

What has she been, who sitteth with delicate
lights dropping down
On the bowed head's silver locks and the folds
of the silken gown?
Has she not walked on the way that she chose
at the gates of youth,
Bright in the graces of holiness, grand in the
splendors of truth?

Bearing the hopes of the sowing, the gladness
of those who reap,
Smiling with those who are joyful, weeping
with those who weep;
Graciously grave, serenely bright, with a wis-
dom large and mild,
A man's clear judgment, a woman's love, and
the faith of a little child.

In that heart of hers nestle the children, tired
of the ball and race,
Rested because of the love that shines in her
beautiful face;
Women and men too, whose eyes have wept
for the false or the dead,
One silent clasp of that firm, calm hand most
deeply has comforted.

And many a heart that bleeds for its sin, and
yet could not lay bare
The throb of its shuddering nerves to a cold,
analytical stare,
Lying low on the wayside of life, she, tenderly
bending above,
Doth soothe with the unguent of mercy, and
cheer with the strong wine of love.

Was there ever a pitiful cry in the depths of
her gracious soul
For the wifehood's joy denied, and the mother-
hood's ancroie?
Can her thought go back to a time when her
patient footsteps trod
Among the grieving thorns, alone with sorrow
and God?

However it be, on her face is the look of sweet
content
That comes when the music of life, of love and
duty is blent;
And peace is hers that is more than the joy of
morning prime,
And light that is greater than day, has come
at her evening time.

[From the Tamaqua Saturday Courier.]

THE HISTORY OF A DAY, AND OF A LIFE.

Mrs. Lundy had been up for half an hour, busy about one thing and another, when Mr. Lundy rubbing his eyes, opened them, and concluded after thinking over the matter for some five or ten minutes, that it was time for him to be getting ready for breakfast. So he crept out of bed and commenced dressing himself.

"I wish you would get me some hot water, Aggy," he said to his wife. "I must shave myself this morning." Mrs. Lundy was busily engaged in dressing a resisting urchin.

"Yes, dear," she replied, "in a moment," and kept on with her work, intending to finish dressing the child before she went down stairs after water. Mr. Lundy waited about a minute and then said impatiently, "I wish you would get it for me now, Agnes. I can't finish dressing myself until I shave."

The wife put down the child and went for the water, while her husband seated himself and waited for her return. On receiving what he had asked for, Mr. Lundy commenced shaving himself; when about half done he turned to his wife, who was leaving the room and said, "I wish you would tell Bill to clean that old pair of boots. My new ones hurt me." After shaving and dressing himself, Mr. Lundy went down stairs to read his newspaper until breakfast time, eight o'clock was the hour, although the food and the time did not agree together, a circumstance that fretted Mr. Lundy who was a very punctual man.

Meanwhile Mrs. Lundy had herself and five children to get ready for the morning meal, and she was working diligently in order to accomplish her task. But Maggy's hair was stubborn and took twice as long as usual to comb into proper order, and Will's temper was in a worse condition than Maggy's hair, and worried the mother a great deal more; and then to help the matter, the baby wouldn't sit quietly with nurse, but cried all the time.

"There I've broken my shoe-string," said Will, as the tie at which he had been jerking gave way with a snap.

"Give me a pin, mother," called Mary, who was dressing herself.

Five minutes were consumed in rummaging drawers and boxes for a shoe-string, which must be had, as immediately after breakfast the children must start for school, and there would be no time then to look for shoe-strings. At last, after an exciting scene of about three-quarters of an hour, in which Mrs. Lundy was worried almost to death, the children were got in order to meet their father at the breakfast table. And then Mrs. Lundy, in momentary expectation of hearing the bell, commenced putting herself in right trim. Her hair was to be combed, and a more tidy dress to be put on, for her husband could not bear to see his wife at the breakfast table in dishabille. Her hair was all over her face, when ting-a-ling-a-ling sounded up the stair-way. For full ten minutes she had heard her husband's heavy tread, as he paced the floor, to her unmistakeable evidence that the cook was behind her time. With nervous haste she drove the comb into her hair, crack! It had broken.

"Good heavens, Agnes! Ain't you dressed yet?" exclaimed her husband, coming to the chamber door, with his watch in his hand. "It is ten minutes past eight now. I've been ready and waiting half an hour."

"I'll be along in a minute. I've only got my hair to put up, and a dress to slip on," replied Mrs. Lundy.

"A minute! Yes, I know what your minutes are. I'm sure you've been up long enough to have dressed for breakfast a dozen times over."

"You forgot that I had all the children to get ready," replied Mrs. Lundy."

Silenced, but not convinced, the husband went grumbling down stairs and recommenced walking the floor, but with a heavier and more rapid step.

"Go up and see if your mother isn't most ready. I'm in great hurry this morning," Mr. Lundy said to one of the children after the lapse of two minutes, which seemed to the impatient man at least five.

"Yes coming," he heard on the stairs, from his wife.

"I'm glad of it," he rather gruffly responded. "I knew your minute wouldn't be much less than half an hour. "I wish you would try and be more punctual; this ever being behind time annoys me terribly."

There were some week words said about the time it took to dress and see after so many children; but they made no impression upon the mind of Mr. Lundy. They were uttered as a kind of excuse, and he regarded them as of no more account.

"These sausages are done to death," said Mr. Lundy. The wife remained silent, but looked worried. "Mere dish-water!" Mr. Lundy set his saucer down with an expression of disgust on his face. The coffee was not to his liking. I wish Agnes, you would look a little after Sarah in the morning. We haven't had anything fit to eat at breakfast for at least a month."

"I don't know how I can do more than I do, Mr. Lundy. I'm sure I haven't had a moment to breath in since I got up."

"Still I think you might spare a moment to see if things were going on all right in the kitchen; good meals are half the comfort a man has at home."

Mrs. Lundy sighed, but answered nothing to this ungenerous remark.

"Your head looks like a perfect mop, Agnes," said her husband, as he leaned back to pick his teeth, after having finished his breakfast and made a more careful observation of his wife's appearance. "You are getting downright careless about your person."

Mr. Lundy did not expect any reply to this; and he was not disappointed. Four children to wait upon at the table kept Mrs. Lundy too busy to eat more than a mouthful or two herself. It was time to get the three oldest ready for school when they had finished their meal, and she left the table, where she had been a mere waiter, and not a participant in the good cheer, to put on Maggy's gloves and bonnet, to hunt up Will's books and cap, and to change Mary's dress, she having spilled a cup of coffee on it at the table.

"The children will be too late for school," called out the punctual Mr. Lundy, who had gone back into the parlor to finish perusing an article, his impatience about breakfast had not allowed him to read through. Just then his boots were brought in.

"Why didn't you black the old pair, as I said?" he asked the boy impatiently.

"I didn't know you wanted the old pair," replied the boy.

"Didn't Mrs. Lundy tell you I wished them?"

"No, sir."

"Well, I do. Go and brush them up as quickly as you can. I ought to have been at the store long ago."

Mrs. Lundy who was coming down stairs with the children, at last ready for school, heard what had been said to the boy, and was thereby reminded of her neglect in not having informed him that her husband wanted his old boots.

"I declare Mr. Lundy, I forgot to tell John," she said. "I have so much to think about and see after."

"No matter—I'll attend to it myself next time. If you want a good servant, secure yourself," coldly replied Mr. Lundy.

The children were at last off for school, and Mr. Lundy about taking himself off also said, as he stood with his hand upon the door: I wish Agnes, you would see that Sarah has dinner in time, you know how it annoys me to wait."

"I will try to have it got ready," replied the wife, an expression of pain and lassitude passing over her face.

"Are you not well, Agnes?" Mr. Lundy asked.

"No," she replied, "I've been suffering with a dreadful tooth-ache all the morning and I feel as if every nerve in my head were alive."

"Why don't you have that tooth out? I would not suffer as you do, if I had to have every tooth in my head extracted."

Mrs. Lundy turned away with a feeling of discouragement. She was heavily burdened, and had no true sympathy. Mr. Lundy walked toward his store, health in every vein, and vigor in every muscle; and his wife went wearily up to her chamber, half mad with pain, and every nerve excited and quivering.

Arrived at his store, Mr. Lundy smiled and chatted with a customer, made a few entries in his books, filled up three or four checks, and paid two or three bills. These acts with a general supervision of what was going on, made up the sum of his doings, and brought him with a good appetite at the dinner hour, when he set off for home, allowing himself just the number of minutes required to walk there, and expecting to hear the tinkle of the dinner bell as he opened the street door of his house.

After Mr. Lundy had left for the store, his wife took the baby and carefully washed and dressed it, during all the time of which operation its loud, piercing screams rang wildly through her head, and caused both tooth and head to throb as if beaten with a hammer. After that she had to dress herself and go to market. Walking in the open air made her tooth worse, instead of causing the pain to abate. When she came home, she was so completely exhausted, as to be compelled to lie down for an hour; This brought twelve o'clock, when Maggie, Will and Mary came bounding in from school, hungry and impatient, and the mother had to see about getting their dinners, and attending to their other numberless little wants, until it was time for them to go to school again. Half-past one came; two was the regular dinner and remembering her husband's last words about punctuality, Mrs. Lundy went into the kitchen to see what progress the cook was making, and found Sarah paring the potatoes, and looking as unconcerned as if it were two hours to dinner time.

"Your dinner will be late again," said Mrs. Lundy. "Why is it that you keep things back in this way, when I have told you over and over again, that we wish dinner precisely at two o'clock"

"My fire got down," replied Sarah, indifferently.

"Why did you let it go down?"

"It got down, ma'am," Sarah answered, with a toss of her head.

Well satisfied from former experience, that dinner would only be retarded by any efforts she might make to hurry Sarah, Mrs. Lundy retired and waited with a nervous dread the return of her husband, her tooth and head meantime aching, with a dull, boring, fretting pain.

Punctually at two she heard the street door open, and Mr. Lundy's decided step along the passage.

"Is it possible! too bad! too bad!" she heard him say as he paused at the door of the dining-room, and saw that even the table was not set. "I wonder what good it is for a man to have a house of his own, if he can't have things as he pleases." "I declare, Agnes! I'm all out of patience," he said, entering his chamber a few moments afterwards. "I told you when I went away this morning, that I wished dinner at the hour, and there isn't even the sight of its being ready. It really looks as if it were done on purpose."

"If I had the cooking to do, you should never wait a minute, but I can't always make servants do as I please," replied Mrs. Lundy.

"That's all nonsense, I don't believe a word of it. I wonder how I'd get along in my business if I was to let my clerks do as they liked. I have a certain order in my business, and every subordinate has his duties, and knows that they must be done. Reduce all you household matters to like order, and keep every one strictly to her duty, and you'll have things right, but not without."

Mrs. Lundy feared her husband; or, rather, dreaded and shrank under his displeasure. If she had been more independent and spirited, she would have silenced instead of borne his selfish complainings, but she was a meek, patient, suffering woman, who rarely spoke of what she felt, or resented an indignity. She did not reply to her husband's dogmatic and dictatorial words, any further than to say in a subdued manner.

"If you had ignorant, careless, self-willed servant girls to deal with, instead of intelligent clerks you might find it as difficult as I do to have all things in order."

"Send them away if they don't do as you wish. I'd never keep a girl in the house an hour, if she didn't do everything as I desired.'

"You don't know anything about it, Mr. Lundy. It is easy to say, send off your cook if she is ten or twenty minutes late with a meal, or serves it up badly, or does anything that is disorderly, but it is worse to have no cook than a bad one; and as to good ones, they are hard to be found."

Mr. Lundy met this with one of his sweeping specimens of argumentations, and completely silenced his wife.

"But," he said, impatiently, "I can't wait you cook's movements. My business has to be attended to," and away he flounced from the house; in ten minutes the bell rung.

"Tell Sarah that Mr. Lundy couldn't wait, and that I don't want any dinner," said Mrs. Lundy to the waiter.

As for the very punctual and amiable husband, he went to his store, and sat through the entire afternoon, without putting a hand or thought to business. A little patience would have lost him nothing, and made both business and his wife happier.

After Mr. Lundy left the house, his wife tried to do some plain sewing for her children that was very much needed, but, with the maddening pain in her head and face, and the blinding tears in her eyes, she found it impossible to make a stitch correctly, so she laid aside her work, and took the baby, thinking to nurse her if she could do nothing else, but baby, wide awake and full of life, was not content to sit quietly in her lap; but must be dancing and jumping every moment. Patiently for nearly an hour did the mother bear the jar and shock of the child's quick motions, until a sensation of faintness came over her, and she was very near falling from her chair. After resigning the baby, Mrs. Lundy went into her chamber and laid herself upon the bed, she had taken little or no food that day; had been suffering from severe pains, had been worried and excited with the children, and worse than all, her husband's unsympathizing and unfeeling conduct had made her feel wretched. Is it any wonder that she felt ill; or that, when Mr. Lundy returned in the evening, he should find her in a condition requiring medical treatment? The doctor was called in, he did not understand her case. How could he? The medicine he gave created a strong revulsion in her system, and did her actually more harm than good.

She was confined two weeks to her chamber, and then went forth again into her household, weaker and more nervously sensitive than before, to direct, control and minister to the wants of her ever-wanting, ever-active children, and to wait upon her husband, consult his tastes and bear his complaints whenever anything that went wrong in the household abridged his comfort in the smallest degree.

Not less than three or four times a year was Mrs. Lundy made sick in the way described. When she was bending under the burden that was too heavy for her, her husband, instead of lightening, as he might easily have done, the load, or given her strength to bear it, laid on the additional weight that crushed her to the earth. But no one suspected this—not even Mr. Lundy himself. The idea that he was murdering his wife by a slow and cruel death would have shocked him; and he would have thought such an intimation an unpardonable outrage. And yet such was really the fact. He was murdering her. Year after year her duties and her toil increased. The history of a day that we have given was an epitomized history of her life. Mr. Lundy, so wrapped up in his schemes of gain, and so rigid in his notions of order, punctuality and formal propriety, had no real sympathy for his wife, and was ever complaining of the little irregularities incident to his household and ever adding to, instead of relieving, the oppressive, wearying and ever-recurring duties that were bearing her down. It was a common thing for him, robust and in high health, to sit in his easy chair, with dressing gown and slippers, and ask his tired wife, who could scarcely move without feeling pain, to hand him this, that, or the other thing; to ring the bell for the servant, or even to go up to their chamber and bring him something from a drawer to which he was not willing that a domestic should go. Meeker, more patient, more loving in her character grew Mrs. Lundy; by suffering she was purified. It made the heart ache to see her moving by the side of her erect, florid, elastic-treading husband, more like a pale, shadowy form than a real substance; and to feel assured that in a very little while the places that knew her, and the children and friends who loved her, would know her and love her no more.

At last she died, and six little ones were left without the affectionate care of a mother. If her husband, who wept so bitterly over her too early grave, did not murder her, we know not the name of the word murder. When it was too late, he could remember her long suffering, her patience, her wrongs received at his hands; but while she lived, he was too selfish to appreciate or properly care for her. Everywhere—in books of domestic economy, in tales, essays, newspaper paragraphs and in current conversation do we hear iterated and reiterated the lesson of a woman's duties to her husband and in her household. She must have everything in order, and study the art of pleasing her lord as sedulously as if he was the most captious, exacting tyrant in the world. And, verily, in his small way, he too often is a miserable tyrant. A woman is expected to be perfect in every thing, and to do every thing. No allowance is made for the ill health consequent upon her maternal duties, and for the peculiar wearying and all-engrossing nature of the cares attendant thereon. But who writes and talks of the husband's duties? Who teaches him lessons of forbearance, patience and kind consideration for his over-tasked wife? Little is said on this score. The world goes on and hundreds, like Mrs. Lundy, go down to their graves before their time, and no one dreams that their husbands are accessaries to their death. But it is even so. Not in maternal duties alone lies the cause of the wife's pale face and drooping form, but in the over tasks of her peculiar position: she is worked too hard—harder than the toiler in the cotton field. Too often she is nurse and seamstress for half a dozen children and superintendant of her household besides. She will bend over her work night after night in pain or suffering from lassitude, while her husband sits enjoying his volume by her side, not dreaming that it is his duty, in order to save his wife from toil beyond her strength, to prolong his labors, if that be necessary, in order to afford her the assistance required in meeting a thousand wants of her children and household. It there are any other tasks to perform, any extra exertions, the husband is the one who should perform or make them, not the wife, for he has superior strength. We hear a great deal about the husband coming home wearied from his store, his counting-room, his office, or his workshop, and the wife is repeatedly enjoined to regard him on this account, and to provide comfort, quietude and repose for him at home. This is all well enough, and she should do so as far as lies in her power, but we doubt if as many men come home over-wearied with toil to their wives as come home to wives who are themselves over-wearied. Husbands, if you love your wives, think of these things. Don't say the story suits Mr. So and-so admirably. Look narrowly into your own sayings and doings at home, and see if it doesn't suit you in more than one particular. E.H.S.

One Boston physician has been vaccinated fifty-three times.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

A New York paper, speaking of the East River Bridge, says that the pressure of air in the caisson now building is thirty pounds to the square inch, or twice the ordinary atmospheric pressure. Once in the lock and the entrance closed, it becomes necessary to have an equal amount of pressure before the door into the caisson can be opened. To this end air is forced into the lock until the right pressure is reached.

Between twenty and thirty men are at work in the chambers. The lowest point reached in the excavations is within nine feet of the bed of the rock. The average depth of the sand, however, is about fifteen feet. Already boulders of trap rock are found imbedded in the quicksand; these are broken up and hoisted out by means of an apparatus similar to a dredging-machine, working in a huge shaft filled with water. The men work in relays or "watches," each "watch" remaining in the caisson for three hours. Working in that compressed atmosphere has its disadvantages, and the men complain of cramps sometimes, which, judging from their description, must be very painful, as one of the men likened it to "tearin' the flesh from yer leg." The low, dim-lighted chambers, filled with mist, the shining pools of water, and the men toiling in the flaming gas light amid the rushing, rumbling noise of the sand syphons, combine to make an interesting scene not easily forgotten. "Try and whistle," suggested the conductor of the party, and try they did, but without success. Pucker their lips, and blow as hard as they could, no sound approaching a whistle can be produced. The voice, too, had a strange, unnatural sound, as though uttered in a high key, all due to the compressed atmosphere.

The interior of the sides of the caisson slopes outward, not unlike the lips of an enormous bell. In fact, the working of the structure is upon nearly the same principle as that of a diving-bell, the pressure of the air keeping out the water. When the bed rock is reached, and the caisson fairly settled upon it, the interior will be filled with concrete and masonry.

Twenty courses of stone have been laid upon the caisson, and the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. At present the work is somewhat retarded for lack of stone, which can not be supplied fast enough. The Company has expended $2,200,000. This includes the amount paid for right of way. They have on hand material amounting to nearly $350,000. Four hundred thousand dollars has been expended for lumber, and $120,000 for machinery. It is worthy of remark that the Company having the stone contract offered $20,000 to be released from their contract. This offer the Company declined, believing that they could not make such advantageous terms elsewhere.

Doubts have been expressed as to the stability of so huge a structure. In regard to this point, the superintendent states that the opinions of the most distinguished engineers have been sought upon the subject, and they fully indorse the plans. It has been thought by some that it would be necessary to build a pier in the middle of the river. This would be impossible, from the fact that Congress would never permit it, and even if it were built vessels would be constantly carried against it by the force of the current and injured, and the Company continually involved in suits for damages. A wind traveling at the rate of sixty miles an hour, which is an extreme case, would not sway the bridge, even at its great elevation. It is expected that steam cars will run across the bridge at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The entire cost of the structure, when completed, is estimated at $12 000,000. This is thought to be an outside figure.

The United States Navy.

We have no facilities for building, and cannot build modern iron-clad war vessels in any reasonable time, either on our eastern or western waters. England, on the contrary, has shipyards that can turn out iron-clads by the score, with their batteries complete in ninety days from the time the order for building is given. We have in existence no modern iron-clad men-of war. To be sure we have some light-draught monitors, but to repair these for service will cost three millions of dollars, and require a year and a half's time, and when so repaired they are not equal to the smaller class of English vessels in engines, sea qualities, armor, speed, or battery. But England has a class of iron-clad gunboats, with heavy batteries, four and a half inches of plating, drawing fifteen feet of water, expressly designed for ascending the Mississippi River, and together with these are about eighty light-draught vessels for attacking forts. Her main iron-clad fleet is composed of fifty-four heavy vessels, any one of which at sea is a match for our entire navy. These fifty-four vessels carry two hundred guns, from a seven-inch rifle to a gun carrying a six hundred pound steel-headed shot. These ships would resist the effects, at short range, of our fifteen-inch coast defence guns.

We have no ordnance and no facilities for making heavy guns. In the Navy Report of the past year, 1871, page 45, we read: "We cannot at present make rifled guns in this country. No person will take a contract for them unless he is paid for the nice machinery he will have to put up." Page 86; "Our present condition is a virtual abandonment of effort." * * * "Even the smaller states of Europe are greatly in advance of us in experimental practice." * * * "We will be left behind in the race of supremacy in advance." —*Washington Republican.*

An Agricultural Strike.

No fewer than two thousand men have joined the Agricultural Laborers' League of England; but inasmuch as it has only recently been formed, the funds were not sufficient for a general strike, so it was decided, for some reason, that Warwickshire should take the lead, and there the strike of farm laborers has been general. Many laborers have gone from Hereford and Dorset, where they were getting $2.25 a week, to Yorkshire, where they receive $3.50.

The Warwickshire strikers are said to have chosen a particularly effective period for their operations. The ground was in just that state in which the laborer is most worth his hire, and many farmers are reported to have at once consented to give a fourth of the additional sum demanded weekly. The Warwickshire demand is that wages should be raised a dollar a week. The present rate is $3 a week.

THE COST.—A contractor on the Midland Railroad said, that it cost $366,000 to bore a tunnel three-fourths of a mile long, through solid rock, and he would tunnel Broadway New York, if they would give him a place to put the rock and dirt at the foot of the street near Castle Garden, for the same price, or for $500,000 per mile; that he would arch it over, fix sewers, and get it ready for street cars for $700,000 per mile.

The following congratulatory telegram was received from Cincinnati by a wedding party in Nashville: "Congratulations on your nuptials. May your future troubles be only little ones."

The Railroad Interest.

The railway statistics of the United States are not entirely accurate, and different authorities vary as to the actual number of miles constructed. The miles in operation, are not less than 64,000, and some 40,000 beside are in progress of construction. More than half of all these miles has been constructed during the last ten years, and at present rates of progress, the decade on which we have entered will show a railway growth of 50,000 miles. The amount of iron required for these new roads is something enormous, while the wear and tear of rails will necessitate the use of as much more, a portion of which may be produced by re-rolling. Eighty tons of rail to a mile indicate 5,120,000 tons for the roads already built, and 4,000,000 for the coming 50,000 miles. Within ten years nearly every mile of rail now laid will be relaid, and with the miles to be built not less than 9,000,000 tons will be required. The import of rails at present is nearly 600,000 tons per annum, and the home manufacture reaches something like 900,000 tons, a product altogether of 1,500,000 tons, or enough to relay or construct 18,000 miles of road. Already we have many more miles of railway than all Europe, and however stupendous may be the railway enterprises of that Continent, of Asia, and of Australia, the largest mileage will be laid here; so that the greatest demand for the iron product will be in the United States This railway development stimulates the production of iron, especially in this country, where it is progressing at a rate of speed which bids fair to place it in the front rank of industries. Nothing can check the growth and expansion of railroad enterprises. In the new States they are projected on a grand scale. In the old States the links are considerably shorter, but no less important; and everywhere they keep pace with the national growth. In all our cities the street lines are laid. In the mining districts the Wales gauge is received with favor, and two great iron ways are slowly pushing their way to the Pacific to make, when completed, the third iron highway across the continent. The whole country feels the impulse, and the general prosperity is everywhere enhanced. Already the investment of capital is immense, and the sums yet to be placed in these enterprises are fabulous in amount. But they pay in the general material prosperity as no other investment can.—*N. Y. paper.*

The Workman's Paradise.

Switzerland may be termed, in one sense, the paradise of workingmen, for employers, the authorities and private persons vie with each other in zealously promoting their material interests. Politically and socially, all are on a footing of absolute equality, education is alike for all, and wealth is very evenly distributed. In no other country is land and property so equally divided among the mass of the people. As there are none very poor, so there are none very rich, and there are not more than three per cent. of the population who return themselves as being of "no occupation." This is partly due to the thoroughly democrat c spirit which prevails, and partly to the small and manageable size of the republic. It consists of twenty-five cantons, each having its own peculiar laws, manners and customs. The principle of decentralization is carried to its extreme point, and everything is done by mutual voluntary assistance, friendly combination and co-operative societies, in which masters, workmen, and, indeed, all classes, meet on an equal footing, and in the most fraternal spirit, to devise schemes for the general welfare. The Swiss operative lives in his own home, surrounded by his family, and at spare times cultivating his own land, while the Swiss agriculturist, in his leisure hours, works at some handicraft or trade, such as watchmaking, weaving, toymaking or woodcarving. The mutual relations between masters and men are excellent, and though they have in one or two instances been disturbed, it has always been due to foreign agitators. In times of depression of trade, the employers keep the factories going even at a direct pecuniary loss to themselves; they subscribe to the sick and pension funds and the schools, liberally assist in cases of accident, and when struck down by illness the operative may be certain of being as kindly treated as if he were with his own family. It is stated that the result of this considerate benevolence is visible in the almost invariable good conduct and laboriously conscientious work of the men. They are likewise attached to each other, and any quarrel among themselves is usually referred to their employer, and his decision is considered by them ultimable and binding.

Sheeing Horses.

If a person will study the anatomy of the foot of a young horse that has never been shod, he will readily perceive that more skill is required to fit a shoe correctly than simply to nail a shoe to a block of wood. Every blacksmith should procure a foot of some horse that has not worn a shoe for a long period, so that he may the more readily perceive and understand how to fit the shoe to the insensible shell of the hoof. The wear and tear incident to traveling falls almost entirely on the sharp rim of the hard shell of the hoof when the foot is not shod. When a horse is to be shod, the shoes should be fitted to the feet, rather than the feet to the shoes, the weight of the animal should rest on the hard shell of the hoof, and not on the soft sole on the inside of the shell. Besides this, the frog, which answers the same purpose beneath the foot as the large rolls of india-rubber under railroad cars, should never be pared away. The frog will wear away as fast as any portion of it will need to be removed; hence every proprietor of a horse should charge the horse-shoer not to remove any part of the frog. A great many country smiths, who do not understand what office the frog performs, will cut away a large proportion of it every time a shoe is fitted to the foot. Another thing should never be allowed, which is applying a hot shoe to the hoof to burn it down level rather than shave it. A hot shoe injures the elasticity and tenacity of the hoof; hence a blacksmith should never be allowed to fit the shoes by burning the hoof.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.—The following are the last tables issued by the census authorities of Great Britain and the United States, as well as from some of the leading insurance companies:

EUROPEAN.		Inhabitants.
England	1 death in	46
Denmark	1 do.	45
Belgium	1 do.	48
Norway and Sweden	1 do.	49
Austria	1 do.	40
Prussia	1 do.	32
AMERICAN.		
New England States	1 death in	68
Middle States	1 do.	88
Southern States	1 do.	70
Western States	1 do.	81
Northwestern States	1 do.	120
Pacific States	1 do.	115
Atlantic States	1 do.	80
Gulf States	1 do.	63
Mississippi Valley States	1 do.	80

LOOKUP EVANS, who was convicted and sentenced to three years and a half imprisonment for medical malpractice, has been liberated from Sing Sing, the Court of Appeals having granted a new trial on the ground that an error was made by the judge in his charge to the jury. He gave bail in $10,000, and it is not expected that he will again be brought to trial, owing to the difficulty of finding the witnesses.

What Caused the Earthquake.

At a scientific lecture delivered in San Jose, California, the lecturer, Prof. Stewart, said that for many years he had closely observed and studiously reflected upon earthquakes and their cause. The result of his reading, study and observations is an opinion that they are caused by the meeting of electrical currents which move, one upon the earth's surface, the other in the region of clouds, and that they are brought together by those natural conductors, vapor and rain clouds—the meeting of the two currents upon the surface of the earth causing an earthquake. Prof. Stewart also maintains that these terrible phenomena are controlable by the same means that we control the lightning and prevent it, through iron conductors, from destroying our houses. He says the iron rails of railways are as logically conductors of the electricity that causes earthquakes as lightning rods are of that electricity that comes from the clouds during a thunder-storm. He maintained in his lecture that by means of these and other conductors it is in the power of man to so distribute the force of the electric currents which cause earthquakes that they will be as harmless as the lightning conducted down a lightning-rod into the earth. He says that the trans-continental iron track and wires are already doing this valuable service for California, in sending a part of the earthquake forces far and wide into the heart of the continent, by which distribution the danger and intensity of the shocks are lessened there.)

The late earthquake furnished the most opportune and assuring proof of the soundness of Stewart's theory. Exactly the atmospheric condition which his theory requires to bring the two electric currents together then existed; and what transpired upon their meeting was precisely that which his theory called for. The shock was felt all along the lines of the railways from Oakland to Winnemucca, being most severe at points nearest to that point where the cloud conductors were most dense, and where the opposing electrical currents may be assumed to have been first brought together. Off the line of the railway any considerable distance there was no perceptible shock, or at least only a very slight one. At San Francisco, hitherto supposed to be standing on the most quaky ground, there was not shock enough to cause alarm, though at Oakland it lasted over a minute, and was startling. In San Jose it lasted not less than a minute and a half, part of the time severe enough to shake the plaster from walls, and everywhere to drive people in alarm from their beds and a number out of their houses. At Gilt, directly on the line of the railway, twenty-five miles west of San Jose, the shock was strong enough to throw one person out of bed, and it was also heavy on the line of the road eastward, since the railway track has been laid down, there have been four other earthquakes, all following the same course this one followed, none of them reaching San Francisco at all, and all of them being most severe in the towns directly upon the line of the railway.

The Observance of Easter.

The proper day for the observance of Easter was as much as a matter of discussion, and even of bitter feud, among the early Christians, who did not begin to commemorate the leading events in our Savior's history for many years after His ascension. It is said that the Apostles first celebrated Easter in the year 68, though there seems to be no authentic authority for the statement. In the second century, however, the festival was strictly observed, and it was toward the close of that century that the dispute began between the Eastern and Western Churches as to the day on which it should be kept. The Asiatic Churches were accustomed to celebrate the Crucifixion on the 14th day of Nisan, the first month of the Jewish year, and the Resurrection three days afterward. Thus the Asiatic Easter generally fell on a week day, a source of great religious vexation to the Western Churches, who, moreover, celebrated their Paschal feast the night before the Resurrection. In the reign of Antoninus Pius, Polycarp vainly endeavored to harmonize the contending section of the Church; and it was not till the Council of Arles was held, in 314, that anything like an understanding was arrived at. At that Council it was decreed that the festival of Easter should be observed on the Sunday next after the full moon following the 21st of March. It was also decreed that if the 21st of March came on Sunday, the festival should be observed on the following Sunday. This was to keep clear of the Jewish Passover, which, was, of course, kept on the day of the full moon. The decree, however, was far from being unanimously accepted; and, at the instigation of the Emperor Constantine, it was solemnly affirmed at the Council of Nice, in the year 325. From that time to the rectification of the calendar (which had got ten days out of the true reckoning) by Pope Gregory, in 1582, Easter was celebrated on the same day by all the Christian Churches. The Greek Church, however, to this day has never accepted Gregory's calendar.

A Sea Lion Rookery.

It was near the end of May, 1852, says a letter in the *Overland Monthly*, when we arrived, and soon after the rookery of clapmatches, which were scattered around the island, began to augment, and large numbers of the huge males made their appearance, belching forth their sharp, ugly howls, and leaping out of, or flattiny through the water with surprising velocity, and frequently diving outside the rollers, the next moment emerging from the foaming breakers, and, wading up the beach, or, with seeming effort, climbing some kelp-fringed rock, to doze in the scorching sunbeams, while others would lie sleeping or playing among the beds of sea-weed, with their heads and outstretched limbs above the surface. But a few days elapsed before a general contention began for the mastery of the different rookeries, and the victims of the bloody encounters were to be seen on all sides of the island, with torn lips or mutilated limbs and gashed sides; while now and then an unfortunate creature would be met with minus an eye, or with the orb turned out of its socket, together with other wounds, presenting a ghastly appearance. As the time of "hauling up" drew near, the island became one mass of animation; every beach, rock and cliff, where a seal could find a foothold, became its resting-place, while a countless herd of old males capped the summit, and the united clamorings of the vast assemblage could be heard, in a calm day, for miles at sea. The south side of the island is high and precipitous, with a projecting ledge, hardly perceptible from the beach below, upon which one immense lion arranged to climb, and there remained for several weeks—till the season was over. How he ascended, or in what manner he retired to the water, was a mystery to our numerous ship's crew, as he came and went in the night; for "Old Gray"—as named by the sailors—was closely watched in his elevated position during the time when the men were engaged at their work on shore.

SIR TRAVERS TWISS, whose wife mysteriously disappeared from London during the examination of Mr. Chaffers upon the charge of publishing articles defamatory to her character, has become insane.

Some Seasonable Suggestions.

The first thing in the Spring on my own farm, writes Joseph Harris in the *American Agriculturist*, is to let off the water that accumulates on the surface. No matter how carefully the dead furrows and outlets may have been made in the Fall, there is always more or less to be done in the Spring, to provide free egress for the water. A few hours work with a hoe and spade, at this season, will often let off thousands of gallons of water, which otherwise would soak into the soil, and keep it wet and cold for several weeks. Many a farmer would in this way save enough in one year to pay for a dozen good papers and a score of the best agricultural books. In letting off a shallow pool of water, the easiest and quickest plan is to commence at the pool and through from conductors, from destroying our houses. He says the iron rails of railways are as logically conductors of the electricity that causes earthquakes as lightning rods are of that electricity that comes from the clouds during a thunder-storm. He maintained in his lecture that by means of these and other conductors it is in the power of man to so distribute the force of the electric currents which cause earthquakes that they will be as harmless as the lightning conducted down a lightning-rod into the earth. He says that the trans-continental iron track and wires are already doing this valuable service for California, in sending a part of the earthquake forces far and wide into the heart of the continent, by which distribution the danger and intensity of the shocks are lessened there.)

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The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., April 26., '72

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2.50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

Advertisements $1.50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

Any person sending us the names of six new subscribesr, with the cash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

The Bellefonte Republican, of last week has two articles; the one to show that Forney likes Hartranft and the other to show that he hates him—all in the same column. The fact is, Forney is opposed to Hartranft because he is the nominee of the plundering ring.

The radical ticket this year will be military all through, there will not be a single civilian upon it. It is shoulder strap all through, but we think this "soldier" business is about played out with the people. Here is the grand array *militaire*: President —Gen. Grant. Governor—Gen. Hartranft. Aud.-Gen.—Gen. H. Allen. Congressmen at large—Gen. Todd and Gen. Harry White.

Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, declines a re-nomination for governor by the republicans of that state, and declares himself for the Cincinnati convention.

It is a fact, that grasshoppers, after having eaten up all the green pastures, will then resort to the fences and eat rails. Now Bellefonte has a legislative grasshopper, who, after four years of service in the green pastures at Harrisburg has nothing else to fall back upon but the fences. Law-libraries, stock-holders mortgages, Lytle letters, *id genus omne*, wont do to refer to, but our grasshopper is sound on the fence, for that is his song of justification, about once every fortnight, and it is his panacea for all ills. Eureka!

When a man is sound on the "rooster," (goose we meant,) why not sound on the fence? Valiant *Fence*-ible.

That Silver Medal.

Some six years ago, in the house of representatives of this state, Harrison Allen, now radical nominee for Auditor General, had the vanity, being a sort of a soldier, to offer a resolution that every man who entered the service from this state, should receive a silver medal, at the expense of the state treasury. Soldier Allen would have liked to had a medal dangling on his breast, and thus sought to secure himself one, at an expense to the Commonwealth of about one million dollars, had his resolution passed.

"What I Saw."

At the great Liberal meeting in New York on Friday evening, Horace Greeley said:

In the administration organ there is a notice, this morning in which these Republicans of New York are invited to be represented in the State Convention at Elmira on the 15th of May. I hereby give him notice that we do not purpose to attend that convention. To the other two State Conventions we have patiently and regularly sent delegates: some of them have been bought out of our hands, and others driven out of the Convention. Those two mockeries of Conventions have been simply insults to the Republicans of New York, to the men who founded the party and built it up. We do not purpose to attend at his call any more. We are going our own way, and I give him notice that he must have others to attend that convention—his Weighers, Inspectors, and so on. He can elect his men without effort or opposition. We are going our own way, another way than his; we are going to be represented at Cincinnati first, and afterward in such a Convention as those who sympathize with us shall see fit to call, so and so only shall we be represented. I did not attend either of these two last State Conventions. I did not covet the honor of being kicked out of either by Roscoe Conkling or Thomas Murphy, but I did attend simply to satisfy friends, and not as my own judgement. I attended the Legislature of the State, and I saw members dragooned, driven by threats of losing Federal office, into doing the bidding of one man, and I saw a majority won over to select a Speaker whom they did not think best fitted for the office. I have seen enough of that rule and its consequences, and I put it aside now and go forward with the non-office-holding Republicans to the Cincinnati Convention, and its consequences. [Great applause]

Radical Revolt in Pennsylvania.

The work of the regular republican convention, which met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, nominated a ring ticket, dictated by Mr. Cameron, has cited much wrath in the "loyal" papers of the "loyal" city of Philadelphia. The extracts published yesterday from the Press, Inquirer, and other faithful journals, exhibit the indignation which now disturbs the repose of that once happy family, and threatens a commotion of the most serious kind. What makes the matter worse is, that the Press warned the convention in advance not to commit this outrage, and denounced the "election, for delegates" in Philadelphia as a "broad farce." The contempt shown for Mr. Forney's counsel, and the utter disregard of all decency, in forcing the most obnoxious candidates to the front, are not likely no narrow the breach, or to conciliate the support of those who cannot now find language strong enough to stigmatize the whole proceeding.

There is a sort of poetic justice in the turn of affairs at Harrisburg. When this same ring presented candidates last fall for the principal offices in Philadelphia the whole republican press, with one voice, branded them as disgraceful and utterly unworthy of public confidence. Yet these very papers, with Mr. Forney at their head, subsequently swallowed this disgusting dose, and opposed with all their might the democratic candidates, who were universally admitted to be unexceptionable in every respect. The ring-elected their ticket, and the crew who composed it, fortified by their former success, appeared as the managers of the Harrisburg convention, and, as if to show a defiance of public opinion, they nominated Hartranft for governor, who, as auditor general of the state, received "a loan" of seven thousand dollars from Evans, while he was engaged in prosecuting the fraud which has recently engaged so much attention.

While we have no great confidence in the consistency, or the professions of radical journals, there are other and graver causes operating, which will render the defeat of this ring ticket almost certain. A large body of the respectable republicans in Philadelphia, who are not politicians, honestly desire reform in the management of the state and local affairs. They have seen a debt of fifty millions piled up by the extravagance and corruption of an organized ring, who control the councils, and now have combined with Cameron to control the state. They saw the ballot-box openly prostituted last fall to count in a tool of this ring to the state senate, right in the face of a clear and large majority for Colonel M'Clure. They know that all hope of purification is excluded, if the candidate just named at Harrisburg should be elected in October.

Hence, we belive that there will be a large defection on the republican side from these causes and others connected with them. Besides this ground of hope, the labor reformers are organizing in detail throughout the state and will draw off at least 10,000 votes from the radicals in Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Luzerne and Allegheny counties. So that the prospect of redeeming Pennsylvania is not only cheering, but we may venture to say, as things now stand, that the redemption is assured beyond reasonable doubt at the state election. With triumph, the presidential contest would be made compartively easy, for the defeat of the radical ticket in October would of itself carry three states now considered doubtful.—*Washington Patriot.*

Some absurd bets were pending on the result of the Connecticut election. One involved the carrying by the losing party of the winner "pig-a-back" from Hartford to New Haven; another necessitated the eating of two quarts of dried apples without drinking a drop of water; and still another, a Democratic voter engaged to carry his Republican opponent on his back across a rope stretched from housetop to housetop if the Republican ticket should win the day, and to forfeit $1,000 if he fell off the rope himself or dropped his companion.

Another republican journal deserts Grant. The St Paul Dispatch, the ablest and most respectable republican paper in Minnesota, bids Grant a long farewell, goes in for the Cincinnati convention and hurrahs for Trumbull as the next President.

Reports of the Wheat Crop.

Advices are being received of an unfavorable character as to the growing crop of wheat in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. The estimates (of thoes best informed) are that there will be but a half to two-thirds of a crop of white wheat, and two-thirds to three-fourth of a crop of red and amber wheat. The growing crop is everywhere backward.

Rhode Island requires every naturalized citizen to be an owner of real estate as a qualification to vote. Negroes can vote without such qualifications.

The Meridian Mercury says the sheriff of Wilkison county is a defaulter to the amount of $26,205 57.

Wm. H. Armstrong is among the signers of a call inviting republicans to the Cincinnati convention.

AN ACT to enable honorably dischrged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States.

Be it enacted by the State and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebelion for ninety days, or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on complyance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the supplementary thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres or one quarter-section, to be taken in compact form according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States: *Provided*, That said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead within which to commence his settlement and improvement: *And provided also*, That the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the army, navy, or marine corps aforesaid, shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served: *Provided, however*, That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing section to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter under the provisions of this act so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

SEC. 3. That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained: *Provided*, That if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title

SEC. 4. That where a party at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws, or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his services therein shall, in the administration of said homestead law, be constructed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered: *Provided*, That if his entry has been canceled by reasonof his absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored and confirmed: *And provided further*, That if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract subject to entry under said laws; and his right to a patent therefore shall be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract, and his absence therefrom in such service.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine officer, or other person coming within the provisions of this act may, as well by an agent as in person, enter on said homestead: *Provided*, That said claimant in person shall, within the time prescribed, commence settlements and improvements on the same and thereafter fulfill all the requirements of this act.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Approved April 4. 1872.

The storm of the Republican indignation over the nomination of Hangman Hartranft as Governor of Pennsylvania, at Grant's bidding, rises instead of lulls. Subjoined the reader may see what Forney's Press, the Lancaster Express (published at the old home of Thad Stevens and the oracle of the tremendous Republican majority of that vicinage), the Pittsburg Chronicle, and other influential party papers throughout the State think of the situation:

[Forney's Philadelphia Press]

General John F. Hartranft is the Republican nominee for Governor of Peunsylvania. We believe it to be a most inauspicious selection; a sad opening of what promises to be a most exciting and difficult campaign.

[Lancaster Express.]

To ask the readers of the Express to support a ticket like this, nominated under such auspices, would be a gross and unpardonable insult. We do not believe it can be elected, and the best reason in the world which can be given for this opinion, to all honest men, is that it does not deserve to be.

[Pittsburg Chronicle.]

There are hundreds of men who will cordially support Ulysses Mercur for Supreme Judge and yet scratch Hartranft.

[Scranton Republican.]

We know whereof we speak when we say that more earnest work than has yet been done by the Republicans of Pennsylvania will be required to elect General Hartranft.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

It is useless to ignore the fact that there is intense hostility to Hartranft's nomination, considered by itself.

[Mauch Chunk Coal Gazette.]

If the ticket nominated on Wednesday is to be elected next fall there will have to be plenty of hard work done.

[Lancaster Enterprise.]

We await developments, believing that some radical change in the present situation is the only way to prevent an improper nomination from resulting in a disastrous defeat, which the party can least afford upon the very threshold of a Presidential election.

Down-Trodden South Carolian.

Can any one read the following from the Charleston News without feeling his blood boil with indignation? Will there ever be a day of reckoning for these wrongs?

We can account for the continuance of the Ku-Klux arrests in the up country only upon one hypothesis, viz; *That the government are anxious to force the white people into rebellion, and are determined to prevent even a legal and enostitutional resistance to the wrongful acts of the administration.* We had hoped, against hope, that the appetite of the partisan and demagogue was appeased, and that this poor State would be allowed an opportunity of recovering from the alarm and losses of last autumn. But it is too plain that the bloody drama is not yet at an end; and that the last scenes in the terrible history will be more agonizing than the first.

During the Ku-Klux trials at Columbia it was proved that there had been outrageous violence on the part of a few rash men. These were swiftly and severely punished. Nay! some of the accused were convicted on evidence which would not have led an impartial jury to find a poor negro guilty of chicken stealing. At the time the writ of habeas corpus was suspended, the communities so stripped off of all protection were profoundly quiet. The Federal cavalry, riding through the village streets and across the parching fields, gathered together a host of victims, and of these, as we have said, a number, justly or unjustly, languish within the walls of a northern prison. When the trials were over it was thought that the thirst for vengeance was satisfied; the more especially as the General Assembly made instant provision for pensioning the widows and orphans of persons killed on account of their political opinions. Some weeks ago, however, fresh arrests were ordered. A number of citizens of Union were seized and committed to jail, without any knowledge of the offences with which they were charged. These now lie in the Charleston House of Correction awaiting their trial. In Chester county arrests were made in like manner, and on Sunday, Laurens county was the sufferer. In the words of our correspondent; "There is a reign of terror in Laurensville, all the roads leading out of town are strongly guarded, and no one is allowed to pass. No honest man can say these arrests were necessary for the prevention of crime or the preservation of quiet. The State was tranquil. The farmers, thinking little of politics, were striving hard to obtain the means of meeting the heavy demands which the State Government makes upon them. The merchants were busily working to increase his trade. The laborers were toiling in the fields. Undaunted by excessive taxation and inclement seasons, the whole people of the up-country were endeavoring to make this a prosperous year. And what has become of it? They are hurried by the Federal soldiery. They are thrust into dungeons. Arrested without warrant, they are condemned before their trial begins.

GOV. PALMER'S LETTER.

A Final Declaration Against Gen. Grant.

Reasons Why he deel inedto be a Candidate for Re-election—A Manly Position.

The following important letter from Governor Palmer to his neighburs and friends of Macoupin county, Illinois, is in explanation of his declination to permit his name to be used before the republican state convention for renomination. It attracts a great deal of attention:

To the Editors of the Carlinville Democrat: Such of my old friends as may have heard the announcement you were authorized to make, that I would not be a candidate before the republican state convention for renomination, no doubt felt some curiosity to learn the reason for my conduct, and I know by no medium so proper for giving them the information as the columns of the newspaper established by us in 1856, when the republican strength in Macoupin county amounted to 800 votes out of a voting population of nearly 4,000.

The state convention which has been called to meet at Springfield on May 22, will be controlled by men whose leading object will be to secure the renomination and election of President Grant. They will make all the nominations of state officers subordinate to that object, and will have a right to expect that the candidate they select for governor will sympathize in their favorite object, and undertake the canvass of the state to promote its success. I do not believe President Grant should be nominated by the republican party, and will not say so. Nor will I consent to canvass the state to promote his re-election, unless the candidate placed in the field against him is more objectionable. I supported Gen. Grant in 1868 with great cheerfulness. Then the issues which followed the war were of transcendent importance. It was then necessary to provide complete guarantees for the liberty, equality and protection of all; and in comparison with the perfect accomplishment of these fundimental objects of the government, measures of administrative reform were of small importance, and, in fact, from the state of the public mind, were then impossible. Now the most important public questions are such as relate to the enforcement of the laws, the administration of the public funds, provision for the care of the helpless classes, the reduction of the burdens of taxation, the enforcement of official honesty and responsibility, and the protection of the liberties of the people. As all who are familiar with my opinions know, I believe that all reforms and improvements in the direction indicated must begin in the state, and the first step toward success must be to win back to the government of the states the confidence and affection of the people.

No man need expect reforms in the administration of the federal government until the people assume the government of the state, and enforce honesty and good goverment. The President and congress are too remote from the people to pay any great degree of attention to their wishes; they must be impressed by the action and example of the state. With these views, I cannot defend or justify the opinion acted upon by Gen. Grant, when he ordered four companies of infantry into this state to act as police, and that dictated his approval of General Sheridan in raising troops by his own authority in this state, subjecting Chicago to military rule, whereby a peaceable citizen of the state was unlawfully killed. These lawless and dangerous assumptions of authority cannot be defended or apologized for by me, while the obligations of an oath to support the constitution and enforce the laws of the state rest upon me. If the powers claimed and acted upon by the President in these instances exist in him, the state of Illinois is but a dependency of the goverament at Washington, and the lives and liberties of the people are subject to the will of the President. To defend these acts of the President is to concede that the power he claimed exists. Such a concession by the governor would be a crime against the people of the state. Nor could I, if a candidate for governor, say to the people that President Grant has the inclination and ability to enforce economy and reform in the government, nor will I submit my judgement on these points to a convention that will be dominated by his appointees and partisans.

JOHN M. PALMER.

Just Arrived. Just Arrived.

Call and See Call and See WOLF'S Magnificent Stock of New Goods.

Come and get Bargains. Assortment full and complete.

D. & C. Luse

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Excelsior Cornplanter, at Spring Mills, Pa. This machine hills and drills, any desired distance apart. This Planter was awarded 1st premiums at state fairs of 1865-'6-'8 & '69, in competition with the Morrison, Berkstresser, Hartman and others. We also manufacture Cornplows or Scrapers. 15mr8t

FURNITURE! Grand Opening FOR 1872. AT JOHN CAMP'S MILROY,

where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common

Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture,

CHAIRS, of all kinds.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good workmen at the bench. I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common. Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.

JOHN CAMP,

jan12.tf.

P. B. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.

HARDWARE STORE!!

WILSON & HICKS,

Bellefonte, Pa.,

(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON.,)

Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pumps and tubing. Lamps of all kinds, scales, cutlery,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking glasses and mirror plates. Picture frames made to order. They also have the celebrated cook stove,

SUSQUEHANNA,

every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All kinds of parlor stoves. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on short credit—not to exceed three months. Call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

WILSON & HICKS.

marl5tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAPEST. HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &C. THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAPEST.

WALL PAPER!

I expect to keep a much larger stock of

WALL PAPER *and* BORDERS

this season than heretofore, and would invite all my friends from Centre County, to call and see my stock, before purchasing elsewhere. I will have from

FIFTY TO SIXTY DIFFERENT PATTERNS

in a few days, of all

KINDS AND PRICES

9cts. to 1 per Bolt.

12000 Bolts just received from New York.

Please call and examine for yourselves, or write me stating sizes and kind of rooms, and I will select and forward, and if not satisfactory it can be returned.

WM. J. M'MANIGAL,

mar22.3m. Milroy, Pa.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES, FOR 1871, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, passed the 13th day of June, 1840, A. D., entitled "An Act to Amend an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre county," and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed to public sale or out cry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county, for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the second Monday, being the 15th day of June, A. D., 1872.

Benner township.

Acres. per.		*warrantee names.*	*taxes.*
50.....		A B Hutchison.....	6 1 90

Boggs township.

439	161	Daniel Lewis.....	29 45
"	"	William Gray.....	" "
"	"	Thomas Greaves.....	" "
"	"	Jonathan Hervey.....	14 10
"	"	Andrew Sommers.....	29 44
186		Packer & Lucas.....	13 66
200		P & R Kuhnes.....	5 10
200	163	Hannah Fishburn.....	20 44
433	120	Margaret Butler.....	7 22
300	113	John Cochran.....	5 14
450	80	William Russel.....	7 74
433	3/4	Thomas Russel.....	7 32
100		David Carscadden.....	27 34
430	32	do.....	29 34
150	130	Daniel Reese.....	6 66
150	80	Jesse Evans.....	6 66
201	120	George Aston.....	20 40
50		Jas Rowland.....	10 44
421	89	John Scott.....	14 29
304	36	William Wistar.....	34 14
433	163	George McClenahan.....	6 80
"	163	Jacob Weiss.....	10 27
415		John Singer.....	6 80
433	163	Abram Weiss.....	6 80
415	40	William Hoon.....	20 60
150		John McClure.....	2 56
186		Packer & Lucas.....	13 66
433	163	Jonathan Harvey.....	14 53
421	80	Moses Hood.....	14 62
300		Anna Dean.....	14 70
300		Nathaniel Davis.....	6 80
150		Simpson Davis.....	" "
"		Evan Miles.....	" "
350		Sam'l Miles.....	" "
150		Wm Chancellor.....	" "
350		Samuel Scott.....	" "
164		John Price.....	" "
150		Wm Wistar.....	10 20
68		Robert Shaw.....	5 18
50		Unknown.....	3 40
"		do.....	3 40
46		do.....	3 40
357		M Lemgood.....	24 80
179	70	John Curtin.....	" "
239		John McClure.....	" "
150		Mary Lane.....	" "
433	111	James Curtin.....	" "
428		James Brooks.....	" "
330		Susan Reese.....	" "
150		William Lane.....	" "
433	163	M Godfrey.....	" "
300		J M Gulfrey.....	" "
150		Rebecca Kelso.....	" "
176	97	Packer & Lucas.....	" "
36	94	of Fetzer.....	1 40
200		William Wilson.....	6 80

Burnside township.

433	120	Robert Gray.....	
"	"	William Dewart.....	20 34
"	"	James Towers.....	" "
"	"	William Gray.....	" "
"	"	John Dewart.....	" "
415		John Weitzel.....	19 51
412		Jas Black.....	" "
416		Jos J Wallace.....	" "
433	120	William Cook.....	" "
"	120	John Cowden.....	20 34
"	"	Wm P Brady.....	" "
"	"	Henry Shaeter.....	" "
"	"	John Housel.....	" "
"	"	John Lyon.....	" "
"	"	Charles Goben.....	" "
"	"	John Brady.....	" "
"	"	John Kidd.....	" "
"	"	Henry Donnelly.....	" "
"	180	Robert Brady.....	" "
"	120	John Donnelly.....	" "
1/4 of			
368	92	Walter Stewart.....	9 40
1/4 of			
420	68	Paul Cox.....	" "
1/4 of			
123		John Vaughn.....	1 94
1/4 of			
108	83	Jeremiah Parker.....	2 53
433	153	John Irvin.....	20 34
"	"	Wm D Kerrin.....	" "
"	"	Teuch Francis.....	25 95
"	"	George Harrison.....	" "
"	"	John Nicholson.....	" "
"	"	Mathew Irvin.....	18 48
"	"	George Meade.....	32 95
413		Charles Pettit.....	24 67
458		Jas Hunt.....	32 95
"	"	George McClanahan.....	" "
"	"	Polly McClanahan.....	" "
"	"	Andrew McClanahan.....	" "
"	"	Francis Johnston.....	24 67
"	"	William McPherson.....	45 60
379	120	William Beil.....	22 02
433	154	Charles Stewart.....	24 67
"	152	John Donaldson.....	" "
"	"	Michial O'Brien.....	14 69
283		Andrew Pettit.....	21 20
433	153	Charles Hall.....	20 54
397		David Lewis.....	18 66
415		John Shyn.....	19 50
380		Richard Waln.....	17 97
415		Jos Waln.....	19 49
"		John Barron.....	19 50
433		Eli Canby.....	20 33
"	168	John Rugg.....	" "
415		Mollie wharton.....	17 50
50		Unknown.....	10 14
216	160	Jere Parker.....	" "
140		of Henry Harris.....	3 52
100		Michial O'Brien.....	7 05
130		David Lenox.....	6 01
433	153	Wm Bingham.....	20 34
"	"	John Barclay.....	" "
388	96	Jas Hall.....	26 46
76		Unknown.....	2 35
300		Francis Gurney.....	4 70
50		Samuel Harris.....	2 35
40		Unknown.....	1 84
100		of Henry Harris.....	2 25
140		do do.....	3 29
433	163	Charles Hall.....	33 50
"	151	Samuel Ewing.....	6 81
"	"	Alexander Fullerton.....	" "
"	"	Robert Gray.....	" "
"	"	Thomas Grant.....	" "
"	"	Washington Hall.....	" "
302	100	Sarah Hall.....	4 74
420	144	Samuel C Hall.....	6 62
433	151	William Gray.....	6 81
419	140	John E Hall.....	6 58
433	151	Thomas Hamilton.....	6 81
"	"	Jeremiah Jackson.....	" "
"	"	Francis Johnston.....	" "
433	151	Daniel Reese.....	" "
"	"	Thomas Reese.....	" "
410		Joseph Wallace.....	6 44
415		Jesse Waln.....	19 50
433	151	George W Hall.....	6 81
"	"	Nancy Hall.....	" "
"	"	William Brady.....	683
"	"	John Brady.....	" "
"	"	John Barron Jr.....	" "
429		William Davison.....	6 76
408	95	James Davison.....	6 42
404		John Davison.....	6 31
448		Robt Davison.....	7 05
433	151	William Davison Jr.....	6 97
"	"	William Ewing.....	6 81
"	"	James S Ewing.....	" "
"	"	John Ewing.....	" "
"	"	Hannah Ewing.....	" "
"	"	John Ewing Jr.....	" "
438	"	Anna Ewing.....	6 76

Curtin township.

433	163	Tho P Hale.....	35 64
"	153	Garret Cottinger.....	17 08
424	80	Thos P Wharton.....	50 00
411		Josiah Haines.....	28 05
2074		of Robt Annesly.....	38 14
415		John McCalley.....	18 26
"		Charles Allen.....	45 50
2074		Caleb Launs.....	16 86
"		Isaac Longstreth.....	20 24
415		Jos Tayler.....	66 00
448	99	Andrew Epple.....	13 20
392	8	Robt Irvin.....	82 40
439	138	N L Atwood.....	34 55
300	19	N L Atwood.....	21 00
304	4	John Packer.....	20 40
159	32	Job W Packer.....	11 16
158	93	Job W Packer.....	18 20
433	163	Fishburn Wharton.....	66 00
194	85	John C Hyleman.....	16 95
415		Peter Hahn.....	59 40
"		Susen Hahn.....	29 70
"		Jos Thomas.....	36 79
"		Nathaniel Levy.....	30 69
"		Thomas Humphries.....	85 80
"		Robert Gray.....	36 52
"		William Gray.....	37 29
461		William Yardley.....	15 23
376		Samuel Baird.....	46 20
415		Richard Waln.....	28 93
300		N L Atwood.....	6 88
2078		Robt Annesley.....	32 48
3802		Jos Kelso.....	62 71
337		Lindly Coates.....	35 31
415		William Gilbert.....	59 13
2074		of Caleb Lacus.....	15 38
2074		of Isaac Longstreth.	16 04
433	163	James White.....	59 78
433	163	Abijah Davis.....	29 00
433	162	Joseph Higbee.....	24 90
415		Jesse Brooks.....	72 60
415		Rebecca Kelso.....	28 06
415	137	Martha Godfrey.....	49 58
100		of Peter Smith.....	8 25
106	142	Mary Lane.....	9 92
396	196	Jos Kelso.....	81 07
40		Paul Burtin.....	10 14
147		Jesse Hall.....	44 60
433	163	Thomas Hale.....	26 49
433	150	Samuel Scott.....	14 86
398	80	Robert Irwin.....	17 60
200		John Palmer.....	13 20
420	48	Philip Meyers.....	29 48
415		Simeon Meyers.....	11 66
421	48	Valentine Meyers.....	17 17
420		Michael Meyers.....	16 25
415		Esther Eddy.....	47 51
"		Carper Wistar.....	26 40
200	120	David Carscadden.....	9 90
313	4	do.....	7 15
390	27	do.....	14 99
461		William Yardy.....	15 18
376		Samuel Baird.....	36 99
35		Henry Donnel.....	2 64
434		Mary Tilman.....	33 00
433	163	Thomas McKwin.....	15 24
53	14	Cline Quigley.....	1 70
300		Mathew Leech.....	4 40
415		Richard Tunis.....	8 80
216	163	Fishburn Wharton.....	19 04
50		J W & L C Packer.....	5 28
1/3 of			
434		Job W Packer.....	3 97
1/3 of			
434		Wm P Mitchell.....	6 36
1/3 of			
400		do.....	5 87
1/3 of			
220		do.....	2 76
1/3 of			
434		Joseph Devling.....	5 54
1/3 of			
326		Job W Packer.....	4 05
1/3 of			
390		Jno P Mitchell.....	2 44
434		Fishburn Wharton.....	8 29
1/3 of			
55		Cline Quiglev.....	85
144		J W Packer.....	5 32
294	31	Charles Burco.....	18 98
"	"	Martha Godfrey.....	17 98
"	"	John Meyers.....	17 98
94	12	John Curtin.....	7 45
71	131	Roland Curtin.....	5 85
160	142	Sarah Lane.....	12 82
250		Jno W Godfrey.....	20 57
188		Wm P Brady.....	15 51
160		Richard Tunis.....	7 04
200		do.....	6 60
144		J W Packer.....	6 16
433	150	Samuel Scott.....	11 44

Ferguson Township.

162	116	George Kohlmyer.....	32 00
135	127	Jos Barnett.....	8 64
325		John Anderson.....	2 98
116	08	George Nice.....	20 01
200		Jacob Lite.....	7 79
222	14	Peter Crispin.....	4 16
400	61	Samuel Duncan.....	34 30
50	47	Thomas McCullough	2 20
70		Leonard Hawthorn..	21 50
100	10	Isaac Worrell.....	2 80
388	49	Alfred B Crewit.....	23 20
404	19	Thomas Ferguson.....	11 50
418	23	Aaron Levy.....	12 50
404	115	James Moors.....	12 08
382		Hannah Turner.....	11 50
308	122	Daniel Turner.....	12 00
151		Dydia Fowler.....	15 00
91		Jacob Way.....	8 10
15		Henry Medler.....	2 70
150		Richard Gintee.....	6 00
235		Richard Mosley.....	13 50
117		Henry Manley.....	10 60
300		Berry Horner.....	8 80
40		John McKean.....	2 40
300		Robert Rankin.....	18 00
337		Issac Buckle.....	18 00
400		Jas Baker.....	6 00
400		John Petherbridge....	6 00
200		Josiah Lusby.....	18 00
125		Caleb Northy.....	3 70
63		John Petherbridge....	8 00
110		John Baker.....	3 06
50		Samuel Miles.....	6 00
26		Moses Thomson.....	3 10
50		John Patton.....	6 00
50		Abram Hicks.....	6 00
50		Isaac Buckley.....	3 00
"		Josiah Lusby.....	"
"		Richard Mosley.....	"
"		Henry Manly.....	"
"		Samuel Bryson.....	18 00
150		Unknown.....	"

Gregg Township.

372	81	William Hepburn.....	6 93
382	129	John Cowder.....	7 09
4.8	127	Andrew Carson.....	7 62
380		Bernard Hubby.....	8 46
330		Alex McDonald.....	6 29
200		Robt Gray.....	4 74
"		John Carson.....	do
"		Cornelius Bishop.....	3 80
202		Jacob Markley.....	8 00
244		Daniel Reese.....	4 00
235		Isaac Richardson.....	"
200		Michael Zeigler.....	"
200		Henry Antis.....	"
"		James Toner.....	"
"		Jacob Anderson.....	"
19		Jacob Dressner.....	70
52		Unknown.....	2 06
130		Jno Mercer.....	98
"		Robt Askin.....	120
271		Unknown.....	14 00

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY April 26., 1872.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week; by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

To Hiram Hoffer's tobacco store, in the Conrad house; is where all should go who wish to get nicely flavored cigars and smoking tobacco, and elegant chewing tobacco. The best in that line always kept there.

We are indebted to G. W Carleton, publisher, New York, for a handsome copy of Greeley's Book, "What I Know about Farming." This work has gained a great reputation, and no farmer will regret having purchased it. Send for a copy.

Why don't you use Nature's Hair Restorative? It is perfectly free from poisons and will restore gray or faded hair to its original color. 2t.

By measurment, taken by some of the young gentlemen belonging to the engineer corps, stationed at this place, the summit of Nittany mountain towers 1465 feet above Centre Hall. Now pile 36½ such mountains on top of each other and you have the height of Mt. Ararat, which is 17,000 feet, and well might Noah have exclaimed, "How is that for high."

ICE CREAM.—The lovers of ice cream will be glad to learn that Charly Smith, landlord at the Old Fort, will be prepared to accommodate them with the delicious article, next Saturday and on every Saturday from that on. Call in and get a dish, as Mrs. Smith knows how to suit your tastes.

The R-Road O. K.

2 MILLION DOLLARS ON HAND.

GAUGE TO BE BROAD.

GOOD NEWS.—The result of the recent meeting of the board of directors of the L. C. & S. C. R R. is a very gratifying one to the friends of the road. The work is to be pushed right ahead, with energy, to its completion, and Mr. Thompson, the president of the Pa. R R. has already negotiated 2 million dollars of bonds. The gauge will be of the ordinary width, 4 feet 8 inches, as the president of the Penn'a railroad had several weeks previous to the passage of the mortgage bill, changed his mind upon the matter of gauge giving up some of the opinions he had formed in favor of the 3 foot track. As the prospect of having a narrow gauge did not meet with the approval of some of our people, we trust that now a better feeling will exist all around, this objection being now removed.

Two million dollars worth of bonds are already negotiated for, and that amount of money is now ready for draft, and to be spent in the completion of the road.

The western end to Tyrone, and the eastern to Mifflinburg as well as the Bellefonte branch, will be ordered under contract in about a week, as we are informed. The road is now beyond a doubt, and safe from any interference, it had its enimies, but will outlive them.

We know that our readers on this side will rejoice with us, that Pennsvalley is certain in getting what we so much need, and it is exceedingly gratifying to us, that the Reporter has not labored in vain to bring about this great work.

The certain prospect of the early completion of our railroad, does not suit some of our neighbors at Bellefonte, who were secretly chuckling over its death, which they imagined to foresee. Cant help them, Pennsvalley was in dead earnest, and we get the road, after a long and hard struggle for it.

The grading has been going on all the while, and the contractor tells us he expects to finish in a few weeks. The railroad, therefore, is a sure thing, and bound to go ahead, thanks to the friends of the enterprize who have so nobly stuck to it.

Herlacher & Cronmiller are now unpacking their new spring and summer goods, comprising a full line of dry goods, dress goods, notions, groceries, &c., which are offered at prices to suit the times. Customers will now find what they want, and at a bargain.

For the Reporter.

Hon. F. Kurtz,—Dear Sir—I have been a subscriber for your valuable paper for the last year. I thought it would not be amiss if I would contribute a little, in the way of saying a few words on a subject that may prove interesting to some of the readers of the "Reporter," although I am not now, yet I have been a resident of Centre County for many years—and what I have to say, will be concerning the Penns Valley Methodist Circuit and to ministers.

The Central Pa. Conference of the M. E. Church met in Williamsport, March 20th, 1872. Bishop Simpson presided. After a pleasant and interesting session it closed on the following Monday. The coming year the Penns Valley circuit will be supplied by the Rev. I. W. Lickie, and I sincerley hope that good seed may be sown on good ground, and that he may be blest with a bountiful harvest. This circuit was once a part of the Bellefonte circuit. Then Baltimore Conference, Northumberland District, afterwards East Baltimore Conference. In 1842, 30 years ago, if I mistake not, Penns Valley circuit was cut off of Bellefonte circuit. The following were the senior Preachers that supplied the pulpits during the last 30 years—some have departed this world for a better one.

Rev. John W. Haughawout,	2	years
" *James Stevens,	2	"
" *Wm. R. Mills,	2	"
" Elias Welty,	1	"
" Dant. Hartman,	2	"
" *Wesley Howe	2	"
" Geo. Berkstresser,	1	"
" Allen Britton,	2	"
" A. McBarnetts,	2	"
" Jno. Moorhead,	2	"
" Jno. A. Demoyer,	2	"
" Geo. Warven,	2	"
" Thos. F. McClure,	2	"
" Henry Wilson	1	"
" D. Castleman,	2	"
" Jno. W. Haughawout	3	"

The last thirty years have not only made changes in our church affairs, but also with us, the wheel of time will soon roll us from the stage of action.

Mifflinburg Apr. 19th. G. S.

*Are gone to a better land.

A meeting was held in the court-house, on last Tuesday evening, in accordance with the instructions of the Dem. Co. Convention, which met in February last, and adopted a set of rules for the government of the democratic party of this county, and to be ratified by the democracy in mass convention.

The rules, which appeared in several issues of the Reporter, were read and explained to the meeting, by Mr. Orvis, and on motion of Mr. Mitchell, were unanimously ratified by the meeting.

Wolf's new goods is now on hand, and a real show it is—one of the wonders of the market. His stock is a heavy one, and large and complete, and his styles the latest and best. The public are invited to come and examine for themselvs, as we are certain a more carefully selected stock could not have been made, so fully answering the wants of our people, with no room for complaint.

We call the attention of our readers, especially those of Penn and Brush Valleys to the advertisment of Deininger & Musser, of the Millheim Marble Works, in another column. This is an old establishment, having been carried on for the last thirty years, by A. E. Deininger, Deininger & Son, Deininger Bro's, B. O. Deininger and now by Deininger & Musser. We feel satisfied that this new firm will bring no discredit upon its predecessors, and speak from personal knowledge when we say that we know these men to be first class workmen, and men of strict business integrity.

It has often been a matter of wonder to us that people go away from home for Tomb-stones for their departed friends, when they can be furnished as well, if not better at home. Our motto is, support your own mechanics. This new firm deserves success. Let them have it.

The May number of Ballou's Magazine is out, and a capital number it is, filled with good stories, choice poetry, and some elegant engravings of interest. We know of no Magazine that will surpass this in real worth, when the price is taken into consideration, twelve numbers in a year for only $1,50. Thomas & Talbot, 63 Congress Street, Boston, publishers.

Wood's Household Magazine under the editorial management of Gail Hamilton, it is said, has more than doubled its subscription list. The Household is a first-class Magazine, published at one dollar a year, by S. S. Wood & Co., Newburg, N. Y. A specimen copy mailed free to any address.

The Phrenological Journal, for May, is freighted with valuable reading matter. No magazine furnishes better food for the mind than this monthly. Price $3,00 per year.

ERROR.—In the obituary notice last week, on the death of two children, in fourth line the word "Saint" should read Lamb, an error of our compositors.

"Godey," for May, like the month of same name, is full of loveliness. Fine engravings, fashion plates, entertaining reading matter, and patterns, make up the Book.

The Seller Z oayes drill at Lemont, on 4th of May, next.

Sewing Machines.

Among the astonishing modern developments in the industrial sphere, none are more remarkable than the sewing machine business. Comparatively a few years since its first introduction, it has already assumed immense proportions. From returns made under the licenses granted, it appears that for the year 1872, the sales of the Singer Company alone amounted to 181,200 machines.

It is noticeable that while the Singer is one of the oldest, its sales lead the list of all the others for the past year, in the aggregate returns, as also in the recent report of the Special Relief Committee of Chicago, where every applicant designated the kind of machine desired, and where of 2,944 which the Committee had provided, 2,427 were Singer machines! One indication of the prosperity of the Singer Company is the recent opening, at No. 34 Union Square, corner of 17th Street, of a new building of fine proportions and splendid finish, for their city salesrooms and offices. It is one of the finest buildings, as it is one of the most eligible business sites in the city.

The extent and prosperity of the sewing machine business extends doubtless to-day far beyond the bounds of the most sanguine expectations of its original projectors. And the end is not yet.—*New York National Standard.*

"MY POLICY."

Results of Grant's Indian Job.

St. Louis, April 20.—A man on trial for murder at Talaquah yesterday, was acquitted, whereupon a relative of the murdered man shot the defendant dead, and then the Judge on the bench.

An indiscriminate fight then commenced in which eleven persons were killed and as many more wounded. Among the killed were three United States Marshals, named Owens, Hawkins and Wilson.

THE CAUSE.

In order that the circumstances causing the terrible fight above alluded to may be fully understood, we give the following: On the 11th inst., a white man named J. J. Resteson, living in the Cherokee nation, near the Arkansas line, about fifty miles from this city, came to this place and filed an information before the U. S. Commissioner, Colonel James O. Churchill, against one Ezekiel Proctor, also a white man, married to a Cherokee woman, for assault with intent to kill. He stated that while he was in his store until on the 13th of February last, the aforesaid Proctor, came in, walked up to his wife, a Cherokee woman, and, without provocation, shot her dead. He then pointed his revolver at him and fired, the ball striking just above the left eye, but he could fire again, he (Resteson) escaped. He further stated that the said Proctor was now undergoing his trial for the murder of his wife at the Court House in "Going Snake," distant about fifty-seven miles from this place.

A writ was also issued and the Deputy Marshals were instructed to go to the Court House and remain until the trial was over, and if he was not convicted to arrest him on that charge. Proctor was known to be a desperado, and it being in the neighborhood where Deputy Marshal Bentz was killed over a month ago, and owing to the fact that a deputy Marshal is shot almost on sight, it was necessary that a strong posse be sent. The parties had also writs for the murderers of United States Deputy Marshal Bentz, who were supposed to be in that immediate vicinity, and it was proven that they intended to resist arrest. On last Saturday morning, April 13th, Deputy Marshals Jacob G. Owens and Joseph G. Pearey, with Wm. Ward, Joseph G. Vanney, James Hawkins, Paul Jones and Eugene Bracket as a posse, left here for the scene of action.

At Evansville they were joined by Riley Woods, Wm. J. Morris, and at Dutchtown by a man named Beck, who is part Cherokee. The Indian Court House is about twelve miles west of that place. The party proceeded, and at about three o'clock on Monday, when within fifty yards of the Court House they dismounted, hitched their horses and quietly walked towards the east side of the Court House, filed in two and stepped at the corner. Beck stepped around to the front door and looked in. Seeing a large number of people inside armed to the teeth, he turned around to come away, but not before he was fired upon and dangerously wounded in the act of turning. The ball passed in near the left shoulder blade, and lodged against the collar bone.

At the same instant a volley was fired from the Court House upon the Marshal's force without, who then commenced to return the fire. They were at a great disadvantage, as the attacking party was under shelter inside of the Court house. It appears that Beck, who is a Cherokee, had some friends inside, who, when they saw him fall, opened fire on his (Beck's) enemies inside, and presently the fighting became general between the forces inside and outside of the court house. It was brief, however, but terrible in its result. Of the Marshal's force seven out of eleven lay dead. Of the assailants only three. Some sixteen or seventeen are reported wounded, some mortally.

From Easton.

Correspondence of the Reporter.

EASTON PA., April 13th, 1872—Mr. Reporter:—Our vacation being ended we find ourselves among the scenes of former times; our mind turns unconsciously, though here amid the bustle and multiplied duties of an opening session's work, to the place we have so lately left, the place our of childhood, our childish sports, our early education and the old stone school house now as natural as ever among the rocks, to our youth's friends and acquaintances, some of whom have passed away from the place of the living to a place, we trust, where is a greater and a more hallowed state of friendship, and where, if we are faithful unto the end and keep that which is committed unto us until His coming, we shall meet them and know no parting. We believe Tully was the first who observed that friendship doubles our joys and divides our griefs, although many have appropriated it to themselves. Surely there is nothing like a good friend in time of trouble and need, one whom we may rely on in reverses as well as prosperity. In that ancient Apocryphal document, called Wisdom of the Son of Sirach, we find numerous beautiful allusions to friendship and the manner of making friends: "Sweet language will multiply friends and a fair speaking tongue will increase kind greetings. Be in peace with many; nevertheless have but one counselor of a thousand. If thou wouldst get a friend prove him first and be not hasty to credit him for his own occasion and will not abide in thy day of trouble. And there is a friend who being turned to enmity and strife, will discover thy reproach." The most uncharitable thing, I take it, of estranged bosom friends, is the revealing of mutual secrets or matters of reproach to the other. Never should any one reveal the secrets of a confident because he has ceased to be a confidant. The very fact that a person was once esteemed sufficiently to be our bosom friend should make us respect him sufficently however much estranged, to shelter him from the possibilities of an advantage gained in friendship. The same author says—"If thou hast opened thy mouth against thy friend, fear not, for there may be a reconciliation; except for upbraiding or pride or disclosing of secrets or a treacherous woand, for these things every friend will depart." Again—"Whose discovereth secrets, loseth his credit, and shall never find a friend to his mind. Love thy friend and be faithful unto him; but if thou betrayeth his secrets follow no more after him for as a man both destroyeth his enemy so hast thou lost the love of thy friend. As for a wound it may be bound up and after reviling there may be a reconciliation, but he that bewrayeth secrets is without hope."

Although these writings are not inspired, yet they address themselves to our judgement and experience, as truth, and truth elegantly and forcibly expressed. We have wondered sometimes whether true friendship has existence in these days, for when we mingled with young men and women who seem to have been on terms of confident intimacy, when together, when we met them alone, each had a recital for us of the most profound secrets concerning the other. We were abjured by holy things to keep silence and we believe we never broke faith, but often there were revealed to us unwilling facts, such things as should never have been revealed. We do not know whether we have had peculiar experience, but it has taught us that there are things which none but ourselves should or ever will know. Reticence is an excellent characteristic of good friends. To know when to speak is to know when to keep silent and surely we must make the former a great virtue, and so the latter becomes no less a virtue. True friendship is the solder of society. No wonder society is so disjointed when there are so many tattlers, so many who disclose secrets which is shown above to be fatal to friendship, hence fatal to society. It has truly been said that it is not so hard to die for a friend as to find one worth dying for.

While there are many who pretend to friendship, and call themselves our friends, who have either not the least conception of the nature and strength and durability of friendship, or who have this conception but not the nobility of character to act in accordance with their knowledge of right, yet we must not infer that true friends may no longer be found. There are many Damons and Pythiasses yet to be found. We have a distinct recollection of one who was as faithful to us as any need be, and we cherish the memory of that one as fondly as our life. Death has seperated us here, but through Him who laid down His life for us all, we hope some day to meet. What a friend was Christ to lay down His life for us and should we not be willing to lay down our lives for him who so loved us that he gave Himself for us? But we need not—He wants "a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service."

PAUL WARD.

For the Reporter.

Letter From a Staunch Clearfield Co., Democrat.

SALT LICK, APRIL 18, 1872—Mr. Fred Kurtz.—In these times of corruption and and departures from the truth, are the democracy of good old Centre county true to the principles of the good old democratic party, and support no nominations that are about to be made, but reliable, old line democrats, as the candidates for office to be elected by the party at the fall elections, or are they after strange gods, like some of our leading democrats here of Clearfield county, ready to bill and coo with the enemy in the hope of making a common nest together?

Democrats talking of Tom Scott, as a candidate on the Democratic ticket do not appear to me the democracy of the old democratic party and looks, to say the least, very suspicious.

I would like to know, what democrats want more than the principles of the party enunciated, as they were by Thomas Jefferson, the apostle of democracy, at the occasion when it made it necessary for a democratic party. The occasion now for the party, is more than ever necessary; the people are ruled by the minority and made subservient to the minority's interests in every way; even made hewers of wood and drawers of water to them. The lesson to be learnt is this: In the first place, there is no one thing more than another, for which Liberal Republicans are conspiring so insidiously, as the disintegration of the democratic party; and in the second place, that democrats should not suggest or even listen to any overtures, have no position with them, but rigidly maintain, and adhere to the old land marks of the old democratic party, and abstain from the remotest participation in the proceedings or programme they are endeavioring to bring about. The late State elections, any one can discover, and the results in them corroberate the fact, that the lingering hatred of republicans for the democratic party exceeds the bitterness of their contempt for the administration and never will be really satisfied until the democracy of the country stultify and dishonor themselves by a wholesale surrender of their past identity as a party. The folly of "passive ism," as displayed in the weak and unenthusiastic canvass in the State elections just closed, should not be lost on the democratic party.

Like Thomas Jefferson, let the party take the more honest and manly, outspoken, aggressive part; yielding no point of principle, sacrificing no instinct of pride, making no indecent propositions and submiting to none. If we are true democrats, as one of the party should be, will impress it upon our republican friends, that so far as prelim inary undertakings are concerned, we are outsiders and a unit in sentiment, and can have no union with them. Let these "passive" democrats understand they have forfeited their claim on the party, and gone outside of the pale of the party and their suicide debars their return forever. JNO. GILLILAND.

A Vessel Wrecked—Thirty-Five Lives Lost—Explosion in the Mersey—Seven Casualties.

London, April 19.—A telegraphic dispatch from Bombay has been received in this city, announcing that the ship Maria, which left that port for Liverpool on the 15th of March, was wrecked, and that thirty-five persons lost their lives.

Liverpool, April 19.—An explosion occurred on the steamer Illyrian, in the Mersey, this morning. Four persons were killed outright and three dangerously injured.

Our readers will notice the advertisement of Burnside & Thomas, the well known Merchants of Bellefonte, of long established reputation. Their cash system and low prices of every thing, is an excellent idea, and is being highly approved. Common sense tells us that keeping no books is necessary; it presents the strongest claims to the confidence of the prudent, economical, and saving at least from 30 to 50 per cent. Their present popularity and success which is attending them is regarded in that light by the community at large. All sexes resort to them to make their purchases. They furnish the best quality of goods and sell them for less money than any other store can afford to.

The best Cornplanter in the world, is the True Blue, manufactured at this place, by Van Pelt & Co. No farmer should be without it.

MARRIAGES.

On 21st, Mr. John H. M'Cool, and Miss Josia Richardson, both of Gregg twp.

In Philadelphia, on February 22, 1872, by Rev. Charles M Carpenter, D. I. Pruner, of Bellefonte, to Miss Kate M. Woeding, of McVeytown.

DEATHS.

On 16 inst., at Spring Mills, Samuel Jameson, Aged 35 years, 6 months, and 21 days.

Shingles! Shingles!

Twelve Thousand good sawed Shingles are offered for sale by the undersigned, at reasonable rates, at Centre Hill.

5ap3t J. C. KEMP.

A journeyman blacksmith wanted—liberal wages paid—apply, at Churchville to HENRY F. LICHTE. 12ap. 3t.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

Corrected by C. D. Keller.

White Wheat $1,50, Red 145....Rye.....75.....Corn 60 ....Oats 40.....Barley 60. 70.....Cloverseed 5,00 .....Potatoes 45, Lard per pound 9.....Pork per pound 09 Butter 25.....Eggs 20. .....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 8.....Bacon 9 .....Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS

White wheat 1,65....Red wheat 1,45....Rye 70.....Corn 60.....Oats 40.....Barley 65..... Salt 2 50 per sack,..... Bacon 10c.....Ham 16.....Butter 20... Eggs 15.....Plaster 9 50

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Spangler, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.

New Firm—New Enterprse.

DEININGER & MUSSER,

(Successors to B. O. DEININGER)

We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and sucessful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.

They have on hand, and will make to order,

MONUMENTS, CANCHES, TOMBS & HEADSTONES,

of any possible design, and price. We use the best grades of marble—WALIAM, CARARA, AMERICAN STATUARY, RUTLAND &c., and say with perfect assurance, "Our work is our reference."

Shop, east of Bridge, Millheim.

apr26.1y.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, hereby notifies all persons who know themselves indebted to him by note or otherwise, to make settlement on or before the 10th day of May. He has borne patiently with many, and would still, but business arrangements make it necessary that all pay up by that time.

apr19.3t. PETER KERLIN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The under signed offers a choice property for sale, consisting of a new two story frame house, new stable, and other outbuildings. The lot is a fine one, lying on Main street, Centre Hall, and has a variety of choice fruit trees upon it. For further information apply to

19ap3m M. RICHARD, Agt.

AGENTS FIND

LITERATURE, ART AND SONG

Is the best selling book ever offered. It combines the humor of anecdote, the wisdom of essay, the information of history and biography, the sweetness and grandeur of poetry, the exquisite charm of music, and 400 beautiful illustrations.

"Solid reading for graver moments; pleasant pictures to illumine quiet hours; and gems of song for the social circle."

An Agent writes, "Sold 127 copies this week. Will sell 500 this month easily."

Our newspaper system of canvassing does away with objections to the business. Particulars free. A valuable present to every new Agent.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 98 and 95 Liberty Street, New York.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—*Gentlemen:* In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of May 8th, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next, at 1 o'clock p. m., and select five or more by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as county Superintendent for three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg as required by law. R. M. MAGEE,

apr 19.3t. County Superintendent.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKER

For sale by

apr.29tf. WM J. M'MANIGAL.

Beautiful Tolet Setts,

Chamber Pails, &c.,

For sale by

apr26. tf. WM. J. M'MANIGAL.

Still Ahead!

Philips & Glasgow's

CHEAP CASH STORE

Their goods are marked down to Cash Prices, and they

SELL CHEAP.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

A general assortment of goods kept.

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS SHOES, DRYGOODS, QUEENSWARE GROCERIES, WILLOWWARE, CONFECTIONARIES, DRUGS.

A full assortment of Ladie's styles just received from the city, and for sale cheap.

☞So don't forget, that Pole Cat City is the place where you can buy cheap for Cash. apr.19 tf.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored

☞ Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., Post-Office Box 4,586. 127 Bowery, New York. apr19 1y.

The spaniards have a saying that a wife should resemble three things, and yet differ from these same things. First, she should be like a snail, which always guards its house, but she should not carry the house with her whenever she goes out. Second, she should be like an echo, which speaks only after the other is finished, but she should not always have the last word. Third, she should be like the town clock, which always sounds the hours with regularity, but she should not sound so loud that the whole town shall hear it.

Dr. G——, of Sycamore, Ill.. riding in the country one day, saw a sign upon a gatepost, reading thus; "This farm for Sale." Stopping his horse, he hailed a little old woman who stood on tip-toe hanging out clothes. "I say, madam, when is this farm going to *sail?*" "Just as soon, sir," replied the old lady, placing her thumb to her nose, "as anybody comes along who can raise the wind!" The decdrove on thoughtfully.

Rumors come continually that there is danger of an almost immediate renewal of the war between France and Germany.

Paul Shoeppe is to have a new trial in August, Judge Junkin having so decided.

Court adjourned on Wednesday afternoon.

A subscriber in the west asks us to publish the reported confession of the Narrows murder. We have not got it —only rumor, such as we published.

TRESPASSERS TAKE NOTICE—All persons are hereby cautioned against walking across or otherwise trespassing on any fields belonging to me: A recent act of the Legislature punishes all offences of the kind, and all persons not paying attention to this notice will be delt with according to law.

12apr 3t. JNO. B. LEE Potter twp.

USE

PAIN-CURE OIL

"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT"

FOR

Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.

BUY IT! TRY IT!

For Fever and Ague, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.

EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED, and we challenge the world to produce its equal. Used Externally and Internally for

MAN AND BEAST.

Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we WARRANT IT TO CURE.

It is not a strong ammonia preparation, but a soothing compound, made from Pure Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS, Reading, Pa.

New Clothing Store

A. STERNBERG,

engaged to manage for I. L. Reizenstein, in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.

HATS, CAPS

and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.

Gent's Furnishing Goods

all directly from their own manufactory. Also.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap5tf.

A. SUSSMAN

LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.

in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of

WHITE and RED LEATHER and HARNESS.

Kips and Calf Skins,

French and City Finish.

STRING LEATHER, SHOE-FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Raw Hides

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Trunks and Valises

OF ALL KINDS.

RAW FURS, of all kinds bought and highest price paid.

Clover and Timothy Seed

always bought and on hands. WHEAT and OATS specially bought and the highest Cash price paid.

Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.

Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheimer. ap5.tf.

The Champion of the World.

The new Improved American Button-Hole Overseaming and Complete Sewing Machine—The greatest machine of the Age!

Simplcity, Durability & Cheapness Combined.

This machine being the litest, has many improvements over all other, in a word, it is a perfect machine, which is acknowledged by the best judges and agents of all other machines.

☞The following reasons are given why this is the best family machine to purchase:

1. Because it will do everything that any machine can do; hemming from the finest to the coarsest material, hemming, felling, cording, braiding, binding, gathering, and sewing on at the same time, ruffling, quilting, &c., better than any other machine.

2. Because the tensions are more easily adjusted than any other machine.

3. Because it can work a beautiful button-hole, making as fine a felling as by hand.

4. Because it will embroider over the edge, and making a neat and beautiful border on any garment.

5. Because it will work a beautiful eyelet hole.

6. Because it can do over-hand seaming, by which sheets, pillow cases, and the like, are sewed over and over.

7. Because you can quickly raise or lower the feed to adapt it to thick cloth,

8. Because you have a short, deep bobbin, by which the thread is constantly drawn from the centre, making the tension even and does not break the thread.

9. Because the presser-foot turns back, so the cloth can be easily removed after being sewed.

10. Because the best of mechanics pronounce it the best finished, and made on better principles than any machine manufactured. It has no springs to break; nothing to get out of order.

11. Because it is two machines in one—a button hole working and a sewing machine combined.

12. Because no other machine can accomplish the kind of sewing stated in No. 8, 4, 5 and 6.

Remember, it is to last a lifetime, therefore one is wanted that will do the most work, and do it the best This machine can do several kinds of sewing not done on any other machine; besides doing every kind that all others can do. The American or Plain Sewing Machine does all that is done on the combination except button-hole and overseaming.

The American does not rely upon "antiquity of invention" nor upon reputation won when Sewing by machinery was in its infancy; but the fact that it embodies substantial improvements upon the many old machines in market, and has decided advantages over all other machines.

Call on A. L. Bartges, Madisonburg, who is the authorized agent for Centre county. Also keeps the best Sewing Machine thread, needles, and repairs all kinds of sewing machines, clocks, watches, music boxes &c I will thoroughly canvass the section belonging to me, and I shall be very much pleased to sell every person a machine, on easy terms; give it a trial before purchasing any other—it has no equal. Parties wishing the machine, will please address the undersigned. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. A. L. BARTGES.

Agent for Centre County.

MADISONBURG, PA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

C. D. KELLER,

BISHOP STREET BELLEFONTE, PENNA,

is now prepared, at the Old Stand on Bishop Street, to sell

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Carpets,

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, &C., &C,

at greatly reduced prices. He is also prepared to purchase

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN!

FOR WHICH HE WILL PAY THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!

ASH PURCHASERS WILL FIND SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS THERE. apr.19tf. C. D. KELLER

THE KEYSTONE

LIGHTNING ROD CO.

Are the Sole Proprietors of the

Celebrated T. T. Kinsey Patent

Copper Lightning Rod.

Also manufacturers of

COPPER CABLE, RODS AND WEATHER VANES

Of every Decription and of the most approved Style.

All orders for putting up Rods and Vanes will receive prompt attention if given to our Agents or sent to our Office.

GEISS & COMPANY,

Agents for Centre County

CENTRE HALL, PA. apr12 tf.

LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

A lot of land, lying in Gregg township, on the banks of Penns creek, between Penn Hall and Spring Mills, is offered at private sale. It adjoins lands of Geo. Buchanan and L. B. M'Intire, containing

24 ACRES

more or less. About 8 acres consist of first class white pine timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation—5 acres are meadow.

For further particulars apply to

C. H HENNICK,

13oct.tf Gregg twp.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,

embracing

READY MADE CLOTHING,

DRESS GOODS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

AND FANCY ARTICLES,

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in

LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may always be found. 12ap.tf.

Something NEW in Bellefonte!

GOODS SOLD LOW For Cash Only!!

BURNSIDE & THOMAS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Jobbers & Commission Merchants.

☞Remember—Goods Sold Low for Cash Only.☜

☞No Books Kept.☜

mar29tf

COAL, LIME, and POWDER!

COAL.—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.

LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.

POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.

Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.

v4 SHORT LIDGE & CO.

Railroad O. K.

NEW GOODS.

Herlacher & Cronmiller.

CENTRE HALL, PA

Have just received,

Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardwars, Queensware, Wood and willow ware Iron, Salt, Fish and in fact, a magnificent assortment of everything and now offered at prices lower than the lowest.

Dress Goods

A most beautiful variety, consisting of all the novelties of the season, white goods, embroideries, hoop skirts,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

All we ask that you will

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

ALL KINDS OF HARNESS, silver plated and Yankee Harness double and single, bridles and halters. apr 1

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY

and

Machine Shops.

Van Pelt & Co.

The undersigned, having leased the above establishment, announce to the public that the same will be carried on in all its various branches, as a

FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP, and Manufactory of Agricultural Implements,

They are prepared to fill, upon shortest notice, all orders for

Horse Powers Threshing Machines

Hay Rakes,

PLOWS and Plow Castings of every description, all kinds of Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Forges, Furnaces, Factories, &c.

Also, everything in the line of SHAFTINGS, PULLIES HANGERS, in Iron or Brass.

We employ the best Patternmakers. Our Patterns are new and of the latest improved plans.

Also manufacture the unrivalled

ROUGH & READY

Corn Planter,

which is the best now made.

All orders by mail promptly attended to 1dec71tf

CENTRAL HOTEL. Corner of Third and Chestnut Street, Mifflinburg, Pa John Showers, Proprietor.

Its Central Location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Town on business or pleasure.

H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached.

jun23.1y

JOHN C. MOTZ & CO.

BANKERS.

MILLHEIM, CENTRE CO., PA.

Receive Deposits and allow interest.
Discount Notes,
Make Collections.
Issue Eastern Exchange.
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JOHN C. MOTZ, PRESIDENT.

A WALTER, Cashier. mar22tf.

Carriage MANUFACTORY

Centre Hall, Pa.

GEO. B. HARPSTER

Has on had and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, and every description of Wagons both PLAIN AND FANCY

warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to gine perfect satisfaction. He will also have a fine assortment of SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best materials.

An inspection of his work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. aug25.tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Great Attraction and Great Bargains!

THE undersigned, determind to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,

of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything complete to a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.

If A better variety, a better quality or finer style of Saddlery has never before been offered to the public. Call and examine our took and be satisfied before purchasing elsewhere.

Determined to please my patrons and thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore enjoyed. I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

JACOB DINGES, Centre Hal

WHOLESALE WINE & LIQUOR STORE

J. B. ETTELE'S,

Bishop street, Bellefonte, in the Stone building formerly occupied by the Keystone Bakery.

Takes pleasure in informing the public that he keeps constantly on hand a supply of choice Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Modern Wedding-Rites.

"Wilt thou take this brown-stone front,
These carriages—this diamond,
To be the husband of thy choice,
Fast locked in bonds of Hymen?
And wilt thou leave thy home and friends
To be his loving wife?
And help to spend his large income
So long as thou hast life?"

"I will!" the modest maid replies,
The love-light beaming in her eyes.

"And will thou take this waterfall,
This ostentatious pride,
And all these [illegible] bills
To be thy chosen bride?
And will thou love and cherish her,
While thou hast life and health;
But die as soon as possible,
And leave her all the wealth?"

"I will!" the fearless swain replies,
And eager waits the nuptial rites.

Then I pronounce you man and wife;
And whom I've joined together,
The next best man may disunite,
And the first Divorce Court sever."

Farm, Garden and Household.

STOCKS, budded last year, should be cut back to within three inches of the bud.

CAULIFLOWERS.—Early Paris and Early Dwarf Erfurt are good early sorts. Treat the same as cabbage.

ROOT-GRAFTING ought to be got out of the way as soon as possible, so that no delay will occur in grafting trees in the open ground.

WASHING AND SCRAPING.—When the weather is suitable, give the trees a thorough scraping, and afterwards apply a wash, made with soft soap.

SPONGE JELLY CAKE.—Take three eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, three tablespoonsful of boiling water.

POTATOE CAKES.—To a scant half-peck of potatoes grated, add two eggs, salt, thicken with a little flour, and fry in a spider, or bake. Boiled grated potatoes may be used, but are not quite so nice.

ASPARAGUS.—Give the beds a good coating of manure, if not applied last Fall; spread also a dressing of salt. Set out new beds of one year-old plants, two or three feet, after the ground has been plowed and manured.

HOGS.—A strange disease has appeared in the hogs at Plainville, Minn., and vicinity. The disease operates to paralyze them in their hinder parts. The best remedy so far discovered seems to be saltpetre mixed in their food.

BEETS may be sown as soon as the ground can be worked. The best early beet, the New Egyptian Blood, is from one to two weeks earlier than the Bassano and Early Blood Turnip, which are both good. Sow in drills, one foot apart.

CABBAGE plants, wintered in a cold frame, or started in early hot beds, may be set out as soon as the ground opens, if well hardened off. For early sow Jersey Wakefield, or Winningstadt, and Marblehead, Drumhead, and Flat Dutch for Winter.

BEANS.—Do not plant in the open ground until all danger of frost is over. One of the earliest sorts is the Valentine: the Dwarf Wax is the best bush for snaps; the asparagus is a pole variety, excellent for late snaps, as is the black butter. Large Lima is the best of all beans.

SHEEP.—Sheep in Colorado have long fleeces, in which the dust and mud of the summer accumulate. The seeds of grass are wafted into them by the wind. When the rains of winter fell, the grass sprouts, and thousands of sheep are now to be seen on the plains, carrying their pastures on their backs.

Mirrors sometimes cast unpleasant reflections. One did in Boston the other day, when a young woman, seeking slyly to appropriate a pair of kid gloves while the clerk's back was turned, was thus detected by him, but when she handed him five dollars to pay for another pair she had bought, he smiled and said, "That will pay for both pairs." The maiden blushed and hastily retired.

COCOANUT PUDDING.—Soak for two hours in a pint and a half of milk, a teacupful of fine bread crumbs, and the grated meat of a cocoanut, then add the well-beaten yolks and whites of six eggs, a teacupful of sugar, the grated rind of a lemon, and a pint and a half of milk. Stir well together and bake in a hot oven. Like all other custards, this must not be allowed to remain in the oven long enough to become watery.

THE ROLLER is not used as much as it should be in the spring, though it is sometimes used when it does more harm than good. It is easier to break clods when wet, but when dry, the pulverizing effect is far greater. Clayey land rolled when wet, forms a hard crust. Sandy soil that needs compression, may be rolled when quite moist. No amount of rolling will injuriously pack or consolidate a perfectly dry soil.—*Agriculturist.*

STEAMED PUDDING.—Two eggs, two teacupfuls of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, a little salt, flour enough to make it quite thick, or it will be heavy. Beat this smooth. Add cherries, raspberries, currants, or any dried fruit you may have. Steam two hours, taking care that the water is kept over the pudding or bag all the time, and that it does not stop boiling. Eat with cream and sugar, hard sauce, or any liquid sauce you may prefer.

PIGS.—Last fall's pigs should have a liberal allowance of corn-meal and mangolds, to keep them growing rapidly till they can get clover. Breeding sows should be kept in good thriving condition. Succulent food, and bran or fine middlings, are better than corn. It is desireable to keep the bowels somewhat relaxed. Daily exercise is very desirable. The young pigs should be taught to eat from a small trough, separate from the sow, as early as possible, or at any rate when three weeks old.

TO MEASURE CORN IN THE CRIB.—Add the width of the bottom of the crib in inches to the width across the corn in the upper part, also in inches; divide the sum by two, and multiply it by the height and length of the corn in the crib, also in inches, and divide the product by 2,750. The result will give the heaped bushels of ears, two of which will make a bushel of shelled corn. By multiplying the average width, height and length, in inches, together, the cubic contents in inches is found, and 2,750 cubic inches make a heaped bushel.

SHEEP SKIN MAT.—The skin should be taken off carefully, and no cuts or gashes made in it, spread on a table, and scraped from adhering flesh or fat, and sprinkled on the flesh side with alum and salt powdered fine; it should be folded in the center, and rolled in and tied tightly with a string, and allowed to remain forty-eight hours, then rubbed with a piece of chalk until dry and soft. The skin should then be tacked with the wool outwards on a board of the size the mat is desired to be. The bath of dye is then prepared, the wool washed in pure soap and water moderately warm, until freed from all dirt and grease, and the mat carefully dipped in the bath until the wool is immersed, but not the skin, in which position it is allowed to remain until it has taken the dye sufficiently, which will vary with different dyeing materials. To prevent a streaky or cloudy appearance, the mat should be gently moved to and fro in the bath occasionally without lifting or depressing it. A dye that will color wool may be used. Scarlet, blue and yellow may be used to advantage, and are the favorite colors for mats. When dry, the skin is cut from the board, and the mat is finished.—*Hearth and Home.*

A KICKING COW.—When one becomes possessed of a kicking cow, says *Hearth and Home*, or has been unwise enough to raise one for himself, what then? If the owner of such a beast is not a good-tempered, patient and reasonable man, he had better sell her at once; but if he can control himself, let him take the following precautions: Never milk until the cow is tied up. Place the pail at a safe distance, where the cow cannot reach it with her tongue. Be blind to [illegible] against the cow's side while milking, so as to exert a slight pressure. Don't sit, but stand in a stooping position, with the head pressed against the cow's flank. Thus guarded, one may milk an ordinary kicking cow with safety to his person and to the pail. We do not approve of ties, ropes or spancels, which irritate the cow, and very often make the matter worse. But still the spancel is so much used that the term has found a place in the dictionary both as a noun and a verb. It is a loop of rope, one end of which is passed around the leg of the cow, and the other end, drawn through it, embraces that leg lightly; the loose end is then passed around the other leg and fastened with a wooden pin, so as to embrace that leg. The two legs are thus so tightly tied together that the cow cannot kick.

Items of Interest.

THE mourning color of the Turks is blue.

IN the U. S. woolen mills $60,000,000 is invested.

CALIFORNIA'S wine product in 1870 was five million gallons.

MANY young men are removing from Alabama to Texas.

IT is asserted that Boston Corbett is still living in Camden, N. J.

SINCE the Illinois Legislature convened, six of its members have died.

FOUR-FIFTHS of the 10,000 school teachers in Massachusetts are women.

THERE are 2,000 rag-pickers in New York streets, some of whom are well off.

A MARRIED woman's note, appealing to the ruling of the courts, has no legal force.

THE U. S. public debt has been reduced $15,000,000 during the present month.

SEVERAL branch societies of the Internationals have just been organized in Washington.

SPOTTED fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in many of the villages of Western New York.

THERE is a woman in Washington Territory who shot and killed eight Indians with her own hand.

JOHN MCKENNA has been elected by the Albany printers, their representative in the National Convention.

DURING the past four years the Erie Railway has brought 42,000,000,000 gallons of milk to New York City.

GOOD FRIDAY is a legal holiday in Pennsylvania, but the Legislature of that State held a session on that day.

BUT for diseases, wars and famines, there would not be standing room for our people on this continent by the year 3000.

THE U. S. House Committee of Appropriations recommend an appropriation of $50,000 to observe the transit of Venus.

IN the beautiful climate of Oak Lake, Minn., a little child recently had both hands frozen while it was asleep in its cradle.

TRAVELERS say that Russia is now making an immense camp than a nation that is simply considered on a peace footing.

THE Toronto *Globe* is very confident that Riel and Lepine were bribed with Dominion Covernment money to leave Manitoba.

PRESIDENT THIERS has abandoned his project to transfer the Government to Paris. He will, however, hold his receptions there.

IT is positively announced that negotiations for the complete evacuation of French territory by the German troops are about to begin.

THERE thousand seven hundred and thirty-two homeless persons were furnished lodgings by the police of New York in one week.

REV. MYRAM D. WOOD, who was convicted of seduction, at Atlanta, Ga., was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

IN Jersey City a mixed jury, composed of six negroes and six white men, was empanelled to try a case wherein a negro sued a white man for wages.

MR. DILLON, of New York, is at Council Bluffs endeavoring to secure land enough in Western Iowa for the establishment of an Irish colony of 500 families.

THE people of Wisconsin, at their next general election are to decide whether they will increase the number of Justices of their Supreme Court from three to five.

THE new members of the Spanish Cortes are classified thus: Ministerialists, 229; coalitionists, 137; doubtfuls, 18.—A few other returns have yet to come in.

THE French government has just been warned that several German officers have been for some time back busily engaged in taking plans of the fortresses and strategical routes in Savoy and Franche Comte.

A MAN named Grubb, with his wife, sister and three small children, attempted to ford Lick Creek, near Tadonin, Ill. The water being very high, the wagon box floated off; the three children were drowned.

THE farmers of the Saguenay region below Quebec, Canada, are in great distress, and relief by a loan of $40,000 from the Government is suggested, otherwise they will be compelled to leave their farms and come to "the States."

THE mortal remains of Aaron Burr lie in the graveyard at Princeton, N. J., where, a few years ago, a monument of marble was erected by stealth at night, by whom, it was unknown, but other unknown persons have mutilated the shaft.

INFORMATION of a shocking accident in Cornwall, England has just been received. An explosion occurred in a safety-fuse manufactory, where a number of females were employed, causing a loss of life. Seven women were killed and one is missing.

ACCORDING to Gibbon, the population of ancient Rome, in the height of its magnificence, was 1,200,000; the population of Pekin is supposed to be about 2,000,000; that of London is over 3,000,000, one-twelfth of the population of the whole United States.

THE Mexican revolutionists still hold Saltillo, Monterey, Camargo, Mier, Guerrero, Nuevo Laredo, and Piedras Negras. They are endeavoring to concentrate their forces, now estimated at 12,000 men, and will probably try the fortune of war once more.

AN explosion occurred in a coal mine at Atherton near Bolton, England, by which twenty-eight men were killed outright. Eleven were rescued, but they are fearfully burned, and nearly all will probably die. There is great excitement in the vicinity of the mine.

DOCTOR MARVIN and Samuel Boyd, of Omaha, Neb., have been found guilty of causing the death of Miss Oliver, of Wood River, Nebraska, by producing an abortion. The former was sentenced to three and a half years and the latter to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

DR. WILLIAM C. MIXER, the American who killed a working-man in London recently, was tried on the charge of murder. The counsel for the prosecution expressed his belief that the prisoner was insane, and the jury, accepting that opinion, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE London *Globe*, a conservative organ, states that the American government has estimated in its case the loss caused by the Alabama cruisers at $14,000,000 and the expenses of their capture at $200,000,000. The *Globe* trusts that Mr. Gladstone will be asked, in Parliament whether this is so or not.

A HOTEL-CLERK in Pittsburg, Penn., has manifested enterprise, but unhappily turned it into wrong directions. He has just married two wives, set up in a boarding-house with the second, victimized sundry shop-keepers, not to mention his friends, and wound up with eloping with one of his sisters-in-law.

THE destruction of cattle by the drought in Western Texas seems to have demoralized the farm laborers of that section. They refuse to work on the farms, but are found roaming over the country in squads, searching for carcasses to skin. It is said that the stench is so great in the vicinity of watering places that but few can stand it, and fear exists that sickness will follow.

Incidents of the Earthquake.

A gentleman who left the morning of the disaster gave a correspondent details of the California earthquake, which have probably not been before narrated, and which from their truth seem heart-rendering in the extreme. His house, or rather the house at which he had been staying, he said was crumbled in an instant into a confused mass of broken furniture, bricks, pieces of board, &c., and it was by the greatest miracle that he escaped as he did, totally unhurt. In the house were two inmates beside himself, a farmer and his daughter. After the shock the latter he saw laying insensible upon the ground at a distance of some twenty feet from the site of the dwelling. The father was terribly bruised, and blood was pouring from a wound on his forehead, where a falling brick had struck him. Wiping it away, the two began rubbing the hands and chafing the temple of the senseless girl, but it was all to no purpose. She had evidently been killed instantly, having fallen on her back. The groans of the unhappy parent as the realization burst upon him, and he bent over and rained tears upon the fair upturned face of his child, were agonizing even to hear. At that instant, as he says, a number of men rushed by. Seeing the two standing there they dragged them with them, listening to no remonstrances, and saying that they needed all the help they could get to rescue a lot of miners who were in the bowels of the earth, at the time of the disaster. The rest I give in his own words, as closely as I can recollect them. "I could think of nothing," he said. "The noise and rumbling and confusion seemed to perfectly bewilder me. We hurried along, leaving the poor dead girl where she lay, and the father with us, moving mechanically, as if he was not in his right mind. We soon reached the mine, and to our relief found that the entrance at least had not been closed by the convulsion. Several of the party groped their way down, and after waiting a time—it seemed an age, it could have been but a few moments—they reappeared, a half-dozen of the miners with them. These last had been struck motionless by the terrible rumblings, which were they were must have been heightened a thousand fold. Had not assistance come they say they should have remained where they were goodness knows how long, so completely helpless with fright were they. As it was, two poor fellows were missing and we have heard nothing of them since, the passage to the place where they were being completely closed up. I left the place as soon as I could get away. I have never been able to get rid of those horrible sights and frightful shocks. They cling to me now. In my sleep every night I see the whole scene repeated. The groans of that poor farmer are ringing in my ears yet, and that pale face of his dead daughter is before me constantly."

Fashion Notes.

A new style of necklaces is made of Dead Sea shells and pebbles.

A new style of artificial flowers are called "Chicago smoke buds."

Tameness in women is, with most men, the most unpardonable offence.

Ladies are becoming afraid to wear their diamonds on the public promenades.

The new street costume takes thirty yards of wide silk to trim it *a la mode*.

Black silk costumes, richly embroidered in colored silk floss, are among the Spring novelties.

Parasols this year are trimmed with lace to match the color of the material of which it is made.

The accidental breaking of a wedding ring is said to be an omen that its wearer will soon be a widow.

Many extravagant young city ladies pay $35 and $40 for the making up of a fifty cent calico.

A new kind of trimming for lace scarfs and veils is a lace fringe, which is very pretty and effective.

The newest style of neckties are of black lace interspersed with small knots of colored ribbon or crepe de chine.

The Dolly Varden bonnets are said to be the prettiest and most becoming head gear that has been worn by women for centuries.

The latest fashionable ornaments are of amber, and will, in a few months, completely supercede the tortoise shell jewelry, which has held its own for an unusually long time.

Self-colored cashmere of soft shades, especially mouse and felt gray, are made up into tunics and skirts to match. Both skirt and tunic are trimmed with flutings of white muslin. These flutings are pleated upon a narrow bias, or gathered over piping cord, so that they are easily removed for washing. Plain muslin bias are also used for trimmings, and are simply tacked upon the material.

Cotton Raising.

It may interest our Agricultural readers to note the cost of raising cotton on a Southern plantation, as given by a cotton planter of many years experience. Investment to purchase 400 acres of land, with 200 acres in cultivation, and the first years' expenses and incomes:

400 acres of land at $15 per acre	$6,000 00
10 mules at $ 60	1,000 00
10 plows at $9	90 00
4 scrapers at $10	40 00
10 hoes at $1	10 00
10 set of cow harness at $5.20	52 00
4 harrows at $10	40 00
2 two horse wagons $100	200 00
1 1 two-horse wagon harness at $25	50 00
500 bushels of corn at 90 cents per bushel	450 00
200 bushels of oats at 75 cents per bushel	150 00
12 hands at $25 per month, ten months	3,000 00
134 bales ginned, at $4 per bale	536 00
134 baggings and ties at $2.50	335 00
20 per cent loss on 8 at cost of mules and farming utensils	258 00
Incidental expenses	100 00
Interest on $6,000 one year at 8 per cent.	480 00
Total	$13,093 90

FROM CONTRA.

134 bales of cotton, 450 lbs. each, at 20 cents per lb	$12,060 00
4,620 bushels cotton seed at 25 cents per bushel	1,005 00
1,400 bushels corn grown in cotton at $20 per bushel	1,260 00
Total	$14,325 00
Gross income	$14,325 00
Gross expenditure	13,093 90
	$326 10

A Terrible Earthquake.

A telegram received from Constantinople, states that a most appalling earthquake has occurred at Antioch, and that half the City of Antioch is destroyed. The number of lives lost cannot be yet ascertained, but as near as can be ascertained the total killed will be not less than fifteen hundred.

Early in the morning an appalling rumbling noise was heard, followed immediately by three successive shocks, and earth-waves, which caused the buildings to rock to and fro. The people rushed terror-stricken from the falling houses, and shrieked in dismay as they endeavored to make their from the city to the open country.

The river Orontes rose and swept over the lower portions of the city. The two bridges across the river were carried away, and great portions of the city walls have been thrown down. Assistance was rapidly being sent from adjacent cities to the scene of the disaster.

SAD INDEED.—The incidents of a little romance are thus given in a despatch from Boston: "In a boarding house in this city, the wife of Thomas Williams, a mechanic, whom she had labored to support and nurse during a long and incurable illness, died in his presence from an overdose of laudanum taken to quiet her nerves and procure rest. The husband was unable to render aid or call for assistance and died himself. Mr. Williams is said to have married against the consent of her parents, who are people of wealth living in Newport, and who cast her off; but while both were dying a letter was on the way offering the assistance too long withheld. The bodies were taken to Newport for burial."

WHO KNOWS.—A priest who was examining a confirmation class in the south of Ireland, asked the question, "What is the sacrament of matrimony?" A little girl at the head of the class answered, "'Tis a state of torment into which souls enter to prepare them for another and a better world." "Put her down," said the curate, "put her down to the fut of the class." "Lave her alone," said the priest; "for anything you or I know to the contrary, she may be parfictly right."

OUR FOREIGN LETTER.

Once More Northward—Notes by the Wayside—An English Hotel Card, etc.

Our course was now once more towards the North. From Liverpool it had been southward toward Naples, then northward to Berlin by the way of Vienna, thence again South to Verona and Milan, and now once more northward with Amsterdam and Holland in view.

We took a small steamer at Arona for our trip up the lake to Magadino. The day was lovely and the sail delightful. After we had been under way half an hour, we beheld to the left and but a short distance from the lake, on a height overlooking the surrounding country, a colossal statue, that we were told was that of St. Carlo Borromeo, who was born there about three hundred and fifty years ago. It is 70 feet high, and rests on a pedestal 42 feet high.

The head, hands and feet of the statue are of bronze, and the robe of wrought copper. After passing Stressa, where the boat stopped a few moments, we reached Isola Madre, on the Borromean Islands. The scenery at this point rivals that of the Lake of Como, and surpasses it in softness of character. "In nothing do judgments vary more than respecting the Borromean Islands in Lago Maggiore. Hazlitt sneers at Isola Bella as "a piece of confectionery hung about with wreaths and flowers," and Matthews glorifies it as "the magic creation of labor and taste—a fairy-land which might serve as a model for the gardens of Calypso." De Saussure thought it "a magnificent caprice, a sublime conception, a sort of creation;" and to Simond it suggested "a Perigord pie stuck round with heads of game." Most visitors will assent to the truth of Murray's criticism: "To taste it may have little pretension; but to a traveller fresh from the frigid climate of the North, this singular creation of art, with aromatic groves, its aloes and cactuses starting out of the rocks, and above all, its glorious situation, bathed by the dark blue waters of the lake, reflecting the sparkling villages on its banks, and the distant snows of the Alps, cannot fail to afford pleasure."

Even the most cynical and censorious will admit that the views from the terrace combine everything which can be imagined as the perfection of a romantic and luxurious abode. The deep, clear, wide water laps gently round the rocks. Vistas of distant, sunny hills and valleys open out from beneath the shade of lowers of roses, through gaps in the olive and the cactus. Purple mountains and snow peaks glimmer from afar through the flickering leaves and the blossoms of an orange grove. It may be a mere piece of confectionary, in execrable taste, but there is no denying that it is a lovely spot.

After passing the islands, the boat touched at several other places, and at six P. M. we reached Magadino. We stopped at the Hotel Belvidere to get supper before taking the diligence for Bellinzona.

While waiting in the sitting room, we found a "notice to Travelers" issued by the proprietor of the house, and as a specimen of English-Italian, insert the concluding portion of it: "M. A. Meschini proprietor of the Hotel Belvedere et Post at Magadino in order to better persuade the Travellers to put confidence in him in making the agreements Keeps at their disposals for inspection a small ALBUM; full of certificates, and letters of thanks, received by Post, in which his way of dealing in keeping his engagements for the transport by carriages by the accelerated means of the convention is proved to be satisfactory and fair.

"Mr. A. Meschini avails of this opportunity to recommend to his Hotel, being fitted up according the requirements of confortability of the present times with a pretty english garden, many newspapers and the *Times*. The Hotel is situated in the front of the steamboats station, in pure air and a beautiful sight are enjoyed there families also boarded."

After supper, a quick drive of two hours brought us to the Bellinzona, where we were glad to find shelter under the hospitable roof of the Hotel de Ville. It being Sunday evening, the square in front of the hotel was filled with the inhabitants of the place, listening to the "dulcet strains" of a very excellent band who were playing opposite the hotel. The following morning we awoke refreshed, and after spending the forenoon in wandering round the village and viewing the walls and castles, three of which still exist and appear to be in a good state of preservation. We set out about noon for the village of Faido, situated on the St. Gotthard Pass. After riding about an hour we came to Cresciano, near which, we saw several picturesque waterfalls. Our road lay alongside the river Ticino, and the ride by its banks was a most delightful one, in the pure and bracing air of the mountains.

As we neared Bodio, the Valley of the Ticino becomes wider and is called "Riviera," or river valley. The luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries and fig trees, remind us of the fact of our close proximity to the garden of the earth—fair Italy. We noticed that the vines extend their dense foliage over the wooden framework supported on stone pillars, ten and twelve feet high. I suppose they are made so high on account of the frequent inundations of the river Ticino, which happen so often as to make the district unhealthy. As we drew near to Faido, the road passed through beautiful scenery. Numerous campanili, in the Italian style, appear in the most picturesque manner on the surrounding heights. Cascades are precipitated from the cliffs on both sides of the road, and the valley of Urbesadina resembled a veil in form. At six P. M. we reached Faido, thoroughly delighted with the ride and the scenery. It commenced raining just as we were in sight of the village, and continued all the evening. Early next day we called on Prof. Joaquin Solari, who is at the head of the Educational Department of the Canton of Tessin, and with him visited all the various objects of interest in the vicinity. The village is thoroughly Italian in its character, and is the principal place in the Leventine, as the entire Valley of the Ticino is termed. We visited the two churches of the village, which are quite unassuming edifices, and in one of which we were shown two magnificent silver lamps, presented by Solari, of New York, proprietor of the well-known restaurant, who was born in this village, as was also Delmonico. New Yorkers will always owe a debt of gratitude to the Canton of Tessin for having given them a Solari and a Delmonico.

B. M.

MORGAN AGAIN.—Everybody has heard of Morgan, the man who was murdered, exported, spirited away, smothered, maimed, and in all possible ways maltreated by the Free Masons. Everybody, too, has heard of how travelers in Egypt, Malta, and India have found him alive and well at each of those places, now living as an humble dervish, now as a knight, and now as a lonely hermit. Everybody will therefore be surprised—or not—to hear the San Francisco *Examiner* say that Mr. H., a lawyer of San Francisco, told his son long ago that Morgan was not killed, but was put on board a British man-of-war. From this son the *Examiner* has learned that in 1843 he, the son of Mr. H., went to Hobartown, in Van Diemen's Land, and there met an old friend with whom he conversed about Morgan. The old friend laughed and said, "Morgan is living here; I will introduce you to him." And so he took him to the office of the Hobartown *Advertiser*, where he met the veritable Morgan, who told him that he could not return to America, even if he would. He could not get a permit, and even could he do so he would be killed on the passage.

FOOLED BY IT.—The organ was a big thing among the Indians after they had reached their village. The chief had a man to sit in front of his hut and grind it every night. It was set to play "Yankee Doodle" and "Yankee Doodle" it played every night, week in and week out, without variation. One night in fooling with the machine the Indian grinder shifted the stop, and when he resumed the crank out came "Pop Goes the Weasel." The old chief listened a moment and supposing the machine was spoiled, seized his tomahawk, leaped from the door of his hut, and with a fierce yell brained the discoverer of the new tune upon the spot.

An English Story.

At her Majesty's, Queen Victoria's drawing-room, 1868, one of the most elegant ladies presented to the Queen was Lady Twiss, bride of the Queen's Advocate Sir Travers Twiss, and understood to be the daughter of an eminent general of Saxony, where her husband had recently married her. Again, six years later, in 1869, the same lady attended a royal drawing-room, so that in the interval she must have remained unimpeached in her social dignity. Indeed, it was not until the spring of last year that rumors began circulating at the clubs and among lawyers respecting certain strange stories of the early life of Lady Twiss, which an old and nominally respectable solicitor named Alexander Chaffins was said to tell with unqualified boldness. Not only did Chaffins tell these stories to all who chose to question him on the subject, but he repeated them far and wide with an evidently malevolent intention, and finally took the trouble to warn the Queen against receiving Lady Twiss again by sending a written copy of his accusations in detail to the Lord Chamberlain. English-cable news of recent date showed Sir Travers breaking his strangely protracted forbearance at last by causing the arrest of the daring defamer of his wife on charge of malicious slander; but, alas, in a day or two thereafter came the report that at his preliminary examination, Chaffin's revelations had been of such a sustained and damaging character as to induce a hasty discontinuation of the prosecution. The next word was that the lady had hurriedly left London, and probably England; and the next that her husband had resigned his office of Queen's advocate and retired heart-broken to some obscure refuge. From the affidavits of the man who has wrought all this sudden and hopeless ruin it appears that Lady Twiss was known to the dissipated younger London of a dozen years ago as a foreign adventuress, under the name, real or assumed, of Maria Geba Hayes. In company with equally suspicious members of her own sex it was her custom to frequent Cremorne Gardens, the Holborn Casino, the music halls in the Haymarket, the Argyle Rooms and other resorts of low caste, where she danced in the most extravagant French style, bandied epithets with the rabble, and sometimes drank. It was in 1859 that Chaffins became acquainted with her, and soon thereafter he learned that Travis Twiss, a rising lawyer, had fallen into her toils. From this last event the elder lawyer seems to have seen little more of Maria, and it may be inferred that malignant jealousy actuated him thenceforth toward both herself and her new friend. The feeling of Twiss must have been of the strongest and most devoted kind; for, after an acquaintance of three years with the woman, he boldly determined to crown his work of reclamation by making her his wife. Apparently, however, he had not the courage to do this in a frank, manly way, but determined to practice a fraud upon society. At his instigation Maria went to Dresden, in March of 1862, and there, assuming to be the daughter of a Saxon general in the German army, adopted the appearances suitable to her supposed social station. In the August following, Sir Travers, now risen to considerable dignity at court and in his profession, appeared at the Saxon capital, and was there married to the object of his chivalrous affection at the British Legation. In the following year, as has been shown, the bride was presented to the Queen, and for several years thereafter the world knew nothing of the skeleton in the household of the Queen's advocate; but there is now reason to believe that soon after the marriage Chaffins approached Sir Travers with threats of the stories he could tell of My Lady's past, unless paid to remain silent; and it is currently reported that he did exact various sums, until the victim whom he was torturing refused to pay more.

HOW A MINISTER LOST A THOUSAND DOLLARS.—The Lehigh Valley (Penn.) *Gazette* publishes this: A wealthy Williamsport gentleman became so much attached to a clergyman of that city that he asked him to preach his funeral sermon, no matter where he might be. The pastor promised that no matter what the distance that separated them, or the difficulties that might be placed between, he would, when informed of the death of his old friend, drop all else and hasten to the spot that was to be the resting-place of his mortal remains. The pastor afterward removed from that vicinity, and a short time ago received the sad announcement that his friend was dead. Instead of keeping his promise, he replied that he was unable to be present, as he could not close his church, &c. The funeral took place in due season, but the pastor was not there to perform the last sad rites over the body of his departed friend. The ceremonies, however, were performed by another, and afterward, when the will was opened, it appeared that the old man had been faithful in death as he was in life, and bequeathed $1,000 to his old friend, provided he preached his funeral sermon. His feelings can better be imagined than described, we suppose.

HOW WESTERN RAILROAD OFFICIALS DO IT.—There is much excitement among the officials and employes of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, all along the line from Burlington to Council Bluffs, caused by the ferreting out of a bold and successful conspiracy between the ticket agents and conductors for swindling the company out of moneys for passenger fares. The station agents would sell tickets to passengers without stamping the dates upon them, and the conductors would collect these without putting the cancelling punch into them, and then return them to the station agents to be sold again. The agents and conductors divided the money between them. The officers of the road employed detectives to ferret out the affair, and the result is several of the principal agents and conductors have been arrested and others discharged. Among those arrested are a ticket agent at Burlington and a conductor residing at that place. They are now in jail. The ticket agent at the other end of the road is also in jail at Council Bluffs. Several other arrests have been made.

A TERRIBLY fatal accident is reported from the West. The steamboat Oceanus, from Red river for St. Louis, when near Brooks Point, twenty miles above Cairo, exploded her boilers, tearing the boat fore and aft, completely wrecking her, and scalding and drowning a large number of her passengers and crew. The number of the crew is not stated, but it is known that there were sixty-five passengers on board. Only thirty-one of the passengers and crew arrived at Cairo, and it is believed the loss of life will be fifty persons killed.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The passengers on an English road lately had a very realizing sense of danger. At a point on the line where there was no station, the train "slowed up" and finally stopped. After an unaccountable delay of some minutes, the passengers finally grew uneasy, and one going up to the engine, found the engineer and firemen both helplessly drunk and asleep, the steam exhausted, and the fire out.

IN the case of Arthur O'Conner, the youth who recently presented a pistol at Queen Victoria, evidence was tendered by his father as to the boy's predisposition to insanity, and Dr. Harrington testified that the prisoner was both mad and dangerous, but the jury found him guilty. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment at hard labor and to receive twenty strokes of the cat-o'-nine-tails.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred at the Cunard dock, Jersey City. The tug-boat Davenport was towing four barges out of the dock when, with terrible force, her boiler bursted, utterly demolishing the tug, sinking one of the barges, instantly killing six men, and injuring a number of others.

THE New York Republican State Convention will be held in the City of Elmira, on Wednesday, the 15th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Republican Convention, which is to meet at Philadelphia on Wednesday, June 5, next.

IN Ohio, if property was equally divided, every man, woman and child would possess over $1,000.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Bills were passed for the relief of settlers on the public lands in Iowa under the Homestead act, and granting the right of way through the public lands for a railway from Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon.

A large number of bills appropriating money to compensate parties for loss or damage to property during the recent war, were passed. While the Indian Appropriation bill was being discussed, Mr. Windom, of Minn., said that the Teton Sioux Indians were led by a chief called "Sitting Bull," who admitted that he had instigated the massacre in Minnesota in 1862, and if they could be got at with powder and lead he (Windom) would infinitely prefer to deal with them in that way, but as the case stood he preferred feeding them as the cheapest way of keeping them quiet, and he would add that if the peace policy succeeded with them it would succeed anywhere, for they were the very worst Indians in the country. He read a statement from the War Department showing that the expeditions against the Indians in 1864 and 1865 cost more than $6,000,000, and said that if the appropriation of $500,000 would keep them at peace it would plainly be much cheaper than fighting them.

The House bill confirming the act relating to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in Washington was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. A remonstrance was presented against the renewal of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine patent. The Senate considered the bill reported from the Military Committee and passed a number of them. The House bill awarding $190,000 to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Alabama was passed.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the House message denying the right of the Senate to amend a tariff bill was referred to the Committee on Privileges. He said that it was first time it was ever disputed that the Senate had such a right. Mr. Frelinghuysen introduced a bill giving the American and East Indian Telegraph Company the right to have and maintain lines of cable between the American and Asiatic coasts.

A resolution adopted by the West Virginia Constitutional Convention in favor of amnesty was presented, an adverse report from the Committee on Petitions upon the bill to pension the widow of Admiral Farragut was received, the case of Senator Abbott was discussed, and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was amended and passed.

HOUSE.

In the House the bills passed appointing shipping commissioners, and the bill reported by the Naval Committee paying the officers and crew of the Kearsarge. Also bill awarding to Mr. R. M. Green $10,000 for the government's use of his patent-machine for bending chain-cable links, &c. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill, which elicited a strong debate. The bill passed without a division.

In the House a resolution declaring Dr. Howard an American citizen and instructing the President to demand of Spain his immediate release and restoration of his confiscated estate was referred to the Foreign Committee, and another adopted instructing the Banking and Currency Committee to investigate the recent conspiracy in Wall street, New York, to lock up currency. Thirty-three of the Senate's amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill were disposed of. Mr. Cox has introduced a bill into the House providing for the expenses of laying a cable to a point three hundred miles from Nantucket to a relief ship, whence timely warning of the approach of disastrous easterly gales might be telegraphed.

An interesting discussion took place in the House on the One Cent Postal cards reported from the Post-office Committee. With a view to prevent such cards being made the vehicle for slanderous communications it was proposed that a flap or cover should be attached to the card, and although it was suggested that the adoption of such a plan would be equivalent to a general reduction of letter postage to one cent the proposal was carried. An amendment requiring the Postmaster-General to advertise for proposals for furnishing such cards and to contract with the lowest bidder was also adopted, and the bill passed. The House then went through seven sections of the bill revising and amending the laws relative to the coinage. Sixty-two sections of the bill remain to be considered.

Mr. Peters, of Maine, proposed a preamble and resolution declaring it to be the desire of the House that the claims against Great Britain for consequential damages be waived. The subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the hours there was a discussion of the bill abolishing the franking privilege. Mr. Carroll opposed it as anti-republican, Mr. Potter regarded the present bill as a wholesome reform, Mr. Butler also opposed it, and explained his former vote in favor of such a bill by stating that he knew the Senate would kill it. The bill was re-committed.

The House passed a bill—97 to 71—to prevent cruelty to animals in transit, considered a bill to encourage the planting of trees and the preservation of woods, and discussed the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. An amendment to reduce the sum of $50,000 for the perfection and enforcement of the President's civil-service regulations to $10,000 was adopted by 92 to 59.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to report to the House a resolution that in the opinion of the House the President should demand the unconditional release of Dr. Howard, and the restoration of his property which has been confiscated to the Spanish government.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N.Y., will send his book on CHRONIC DISEASES free to any address. 593

We may yet be condemned to hear a teacher call herself a teachist, a barber a barbist, a broker a brokist.

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The Markets.

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BEEF CATTLE—Prime to Extra	$	12¼@ 13¾
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MILCH COWS		30.00 @ 65.00
HOGS—Live		8¼@ 8½
Dressed		7¾@ 08¼
SHEEP		6¾@ 10¼
COTTON—Middlings		23¼@ 23¼
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State Extra		6.95 @ 7.15
WHEAT—Red Western		1.71 @ 1.77
State		1.71 @ 1.77
RYE—Western		.88 @ .90
BARLEY—State		.77 @ .80
CORN—Mixed Western		.72 @ .73
OATS—Western		.50 @ .53
HOPS		11@ 35@ 70
PORK—Mess		15 37 @15.75
LARD		.8¼@ .09¼
PETROLEUM—Crude		12 Refined .23
BUTTER—